Claudia Ghișoiu

Limba engleză pentru științe sociale

- nivel intermediar -

Editura Mica Valahie

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CLAUDIA GHIŞOIU

LIMBA ENGLEZĂ PENTRU ŞTIINȚE SOCIALE

NIVEL INTERMEDIAR

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EDITURA MICA VALAHIE
Tel. 0722.33.99.84, 021-642.51.02
www.micavalahie.ro
micavalahie@yahoo.com

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LECȚIA 1

Verbele *Be*, *Do*, *Have*. *My Identity*

GRAMATICĂ
Verbul BE

(Prezent) **be** – (Trecut) **was** – (Participiu perfect) **been**

Verbul **BE** se folosește:

1. pentru construirea timpurilor continue și a formei pasive:
   The girl *is eating* the cookie.
   The building *was destroyed* by the earthquake.

2. pentru a exprima existența, starea fizică sau mentală sau alte informații despre o persoană sau un lucru:
   Mr. Jones *is* a teacher. He *is* calm and patient.

3. pentru a exprima vârsta:
   The boy *is* ten years old. How old *are* you?

4. **BE TO + *infinitiv***, pentru a da ordine/instrucțiuni sau pentru a comunica un plan:
   You *are to finish* your essay before tomorrow.
   (= You must finish…)
   The dean *is to give* his annual speech next week.
   (= He plans to give…)

5. **BE ABOUT TO + *infinitiv***, pentru a indica viitorul imediat:

   Lily *is about to cry*. (= Lily is on the point of crying.)

6. **THERE + BE + *substantiv***, pentru a indica existența unei ființe sau a unui lucru:

   There are two pieces of *watermelon* left in the fridge.

   There is a *person* outside claiming to know you.

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați spațiile cu forma adecvată pentru **BE** pentru a o descrie pe Alice.

I'd like to introduce you to my best friend. Her name …… Alice. She ……. twenty years old, but ……. twenty-one next week. She ……. a singer and appears frequently on TV. She has …… interested in music ever since she …….. a little girl. Alice …… both talented and very friendly. All people who hear her sing like her voice!
Alice has always …….. tall and slim. Her hair …… shiny and curly. She …….. well-dressed all the time and her clothes …… always fashionable as she must take good care of her public image. You can tell she ……. a happy person from her smile.
…… you familiar with her music?

2. Din urmatoarea listă de expresii cu **BE**, alegeți-o pe cea corectă și completați spațiile libere cu forma corespunzătoare:

be new to	be wrong	be tired	be in	be good at
be in a hurry	be away	be over	be up	be for

1. Amy should go to bed. She……..
2. My husband is interested in protecting nature. He …….. the ecological movement.
3. I'm afraid Ms. Jackson cannot accept your invitation. She …….…….
4. I'm sorry but the manager cannot come to the phone. He (not)…….……...
5. You've come too late. The concert ……....
6. It's past Jean's bedtime. She shouldn't …… now.
7. Your friend does very well in my class. She …….…….…….English.
8. Why are you running? …..…….. you ……..…….?
9. Paul is learning the rules of football. He …….…….. the sport.
10. Our estimations don't match. I'm sure yours …….…….

Verbul DO

(Prezent) **do** – (Trecut) **did** – (Participiu perfect) **done**

Verbul **DO** se folosește atât ca verb auxiliar cât și ca verb propriu-zis.

A. **DO** ca verb auxiliar:

1. pentru a forma negativul și interogativul prezentului simplu și trecutului simplu:
   The kitten *doesn't* like to eat food from strangers.
   Did they go to the theatre yesterday?

2. pentru a evita repetarea aceluiași verb sau aceleiași expresii:
   Microsoft made a profit last year but my company *did* not.
   Susie broke all the rules of the house. She certainly *did*!

3. pentru a sublinia un afirmativ sau imperativ:
   Do stop chewing with your mouth full!
   You're wrong: I *did* pay you!

B. **DO** ca verb propriu-zis – are sensul general de *a duce la bun sfârșit, a realiza, a executa, a administra, a pune în practică*:

Students should *do* the exercises at the end of each lesson.
The art director always *does* the job well.
The broker *did* the transaction yesterday.

ATENȚIE: A nu se confunda **DO** cu MAKE. Verbul MAKE are sensul general *de a crea, a produce, a construi, a cauza, a face să fie* sau *a prepara*. Comparați:

to do someone a favour	to make a friend
to do one's best	to make the bed
to do good	to make money
to do the dishes	to make a rule
to do the shopping	to make a mistake
to do one's homework	to make a mess
to do a crossword puzzle	to make a living
to do one's duty	to make fun of someone
to do well/badly	to make oneself at home

EXERCIȚII

1. Legați propozițiile corespondente.

1. She prepared lunch.	a. She did me a favour.
2. She helped the victim.	b. She did her best.
3. She studied for the sociology exam.	c. She did good.
4. She took out the trash.	d. She did harm to him.
5. She lent me some money.	e. She did the dishes.
6. She went to the supermarket.	f. She did the shopping.
7. She got the highest grade at the test.	g. She did the cooking.
8. She volunteered for UNICEF.	h. She did her duty.
9. She washed up after dinner.	i. She did her homework.
10. She punched the man.	j. She did the housework

.

2. Folosiți **MAKE** sau **DO** în propozițiile de mai jos.

1. Don’t ..... a mess of the room again!
2. He ..... the gardening for the neighborhood to …… a living.
3. Please, sit down and …….. yourself at home.
4. Their aunt likes to ……..…… a crossword puzzle after lunch.
5. It’s easy to ……..…….. mistakes in this exercise.
6. The clothes are dry. We could ……. the ironing now.
7. He …….. his best to …… enough money for his family.
8. It’s not nice to …… fun of other people.
9. Mom ……..… a cake whenever I go to visit her.
10. You should …… your best while in college.

Verbul HAVE

(Prezent) **have** – (Trecut) **had** – (Participiu perfect) **had**

Verbul **HAVE** se folosește atât ca verb auxiliar cât și ca verb propriu-zis.

A. **HAVE** ca verb auxiliar:

1. pentru a forma alte timpuri:
   Present perfect*:* I *have* studied.
   Past perfect*:* I *had* studied.
   Future perfect*:* I *will have* studied.
   Past conditional*:* I *would have* studied.

2. **HAD BETTER + *infinitiv fără TO***:
   They *had better try* to understand that they are adult students now. (It would be a good idea if they understood that…)
   You'*d better go* home. (It would be a good idea if you went home.)

3. **I WON'T HAVE + *complement* + -ing**:
   I *won't have* that *man* talk*ing* like that during my show! (I won't permit that man to talk like that during my show!)

B. **HAVE** ca verb propriu-zis:

1. posesia:
   Cindy always *has* a better idea
   Cindy *doesn't* always *have* a better idea.
   Does Cindy always *have* a better idea?

Când **HAVE** este urmat de ***GOT***, se întărește sensul posesiv.

Adele'*s got* a lovely voice.
Have you *got* a smartphone?

2. *a mânca, a bea* sau *a organiza*:

The twins usually *have* dinner early.
I don't like to *have* coffee often.
The students in our dorm *had* a cocktail party last week.

3. **HAVE + *complement* + *participiu perfect***:

Anna *had* her *car painted* recently. (Anna got someone to paint her car recently.)
My best friend *has* his *hair trimmed* every month. (My best friend has someone to cut his hair every month.)

EXERCIȚII

1. Legați propozițiile corespondente.

1. She's smoking.	a. She's having a bath.
2. We examined the portrait.	b. She had a bad time.
3. She keeps sneezing.	c. She had a baby.
4. We have lots to worry about.	d. We had a long talk.
5. We conversed for hours.	e. We have problems.
6. She gave birth to a little girl.	f. She has a cold.
7. She didn't enjoy herself.	g. She's having a cigarette.
8. She's washing herself.	h. We had a look at the painting.
9. We had lots of fun.	i. We had a good time.

10. She needs an aspirin. j. She has a headache.

2. Transformați propozițiile urmând exemplul.

1. Mrs. Jones got someone to fix her dish washer.

Mrs. Jones had her dish washer fixed.

2. Jennifer got someone to shorten her skirt.

……

3. Mr. Morris got someone to wash his jeep.

……

4. Mrs. Campbell got someone to straighten her son's teeth.

……

5. Vicky got someone to clean her suits every spring.

……

6. Sally Elliot doesn't often get anyone to walk her dogs.

……

7. My aunt gets someone to do the gardening.

……

8. Nora frequently gets someone to check her eyes.

……

VOCABULAR

My Identity

1. Let's talk a little about our identity – which means *who* we are, using sociological categories of analysis, such as: nationality, age group, religion, social belonging to one group or the other etc.

LECȚIA 2

Prezentul simplu și continuu. *What is sociology?*

GRAMATICĂ
Prezentul simplu (Present Simple)

Prezentul simplu = forma de INFINITIV + *s/es* la pers. III singular afirmativ

Prezentul simplu se folosește:

1. pentru activități sau obișnuințe generale sau repetate:
   Human beings *are* mammals.
   I *eat* cereals for breakfast.
   Jack *goes* to work by subway every morning.
   Christine *reads* the newspaper before she *goes* to bed.

2. pentru acțiuni care sunt adevărate în general:
   The sun *rises* in the East and *sets* in the West.
   Water *freezes* at 0 degrees C.

3. pentru a indica o situație permanentă:
   We *live* in a democracy.
   Romania *is* part of the European Union.

4. când se vorbește despre orare și programe fixe:
   We *leave* New York on Monday and *arrive* in Boston the next morning.
   The film *starts* at 10.30.

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați spațiile libere cu forma potrivită a verbului din parateză (Prezentul simplu sau continuu).

1. He's tired. He ..... (lie) down for a while.
2. Marie …… (go) to the supermarket by car every Thursday.
3. Jack always …… (drink) wine at dinner.
4. What exam …… (your brother / study) for at the moment?
5. Lisa …… (have) a party today because it's her birthday.
6. What …… you ……. (wait) for? The police. Well, look! It …… (come).
7. Christine's muffins …… (rise) very quickly in her new oven.
8. Joffrey often …….. (sleep) on the couch while …….. (watch) TV.

2. Completați propozițiile folosind forma corectă a timpului prezent.

1. The river Thames ..... (flow) through London.
2. "Where is Sansa?" "…… (have) her dinner."
3. Our dog always …… (bark) at strangers.
4. Listen to those girls. What language …….. (speak)?
5. In summer we …… (eat) in the garden.
6. "Don't switch the TV off, I …….. (watch) it."

3. Care dintre aceste propoziții exprimă un adevăr etern?

1. England does not have a Mediterranean climate.
2. I never play computer games.
3. Astronomers don't understand Pluto's orbit.
4. Earth looks blue from outer space.
5. Water boils in about three minutes.

4. Găsiți verbele potrivite pentru a completa aceste adevăruri universale:

1. Water …….…… at 100 degrees Celsius and …… at zero degrees.
2. Leaves ……..…… from the trees in autumn.
3. The sun ……..…… in the East and …… in the West.
4. Metal …… when it's hot and…..… when it's cold.
5. Hot air ……..…… and cold air ……..……

Prezentul continuu (Present Continuous)

Prezentul continuu = to be + *ing*

Prezentul continuu se folosește:

1. pentru acțiuni care se petrec în momentul vorbirii:
   Kate *is reading* a book of sociology now.
   Where is Tom? He *is having* a shower.

2. pentru acțiuni în desfășurare într-o perioadă limitată din preajma momentului vorbirii:
   John *is looking* for a job.
   Steven *is spending* a lot of money on this holiday.

3. pentru acțiuni care se petrec în preajma momentului vorbirii, dar nu neapărat în momentul vorbirii; cu ***today, these days, this week, at the moment***:

   My boss is away on business this week. He *is working* in Washington.

   Beatrice *isn't studying* English this year. She wants to concentrate on another foreign language.

4. pentru acțiuni în schimbare sau în evoluție în preajma momentului vorbirii:

   I can't believe how fast the puppies *are growing* up.

   Is your English *improving*?

   The traffic *is getting* worse and worse in Bucharest.

5. cu ***always*** pentru a exprima iritarea:

   The students *are* always *texting* in class.

   I can't stand him; he's always *interrupting* me.

ATENȚIE: Unele verbe nu se folosesc în mod normal la forma continuă. De exemplu:
adore, agree, appreciate, believe, belong, care, concern, consist, contain, desire, dislike, fear, forgive, forget, hate, know, like, love, matter, mean, mind, need, notice, own, possess, prefer, realise, recognise, refuse, remember, see, seem, signify, smell, suppose, think (= opinie), understand, want, wish.

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați spațiile libere cu forma potrivită a verbului din parateză (Prezentul simplu sau continuu).

Claudia is a teacher, she ..... (teach) at a University. She …… (not teach) at the moment, she is on holiday. She …….. (read) a book on the beach.
Emma and Jon are brother and sister. Emma …….. (love) Jon and Jon …….. (love) Emma. They usually …… (play) together, but today Emma is …….. (help) her mother to make a cake. It is Jon's birthday and …… (have) a party. His father …….. (prepare) the decorations and games because Jon …… (like) to have fun at his parties. Ben usually …… (invite) ten friends, but only nine …… (come) today. Henry …… (not come), he …….. (not feel) well, he has a cold. He often …….. (catch) a cold in winter.

2. Completați spațiile libere cu forma potrivită a verbului din parateză (Prezentul simplu sau continuu).

1. My roses usually ..... (flower) in June, but it's only May and they ..... (flower) already!
2. I am pleased to see you …… (wear) your new red dress today.
3. I …… (hear) Ben wants to change jobs.
4. …… you …… (know) her?
5. Turn the music down. It …….. (play) too loud.

6. Professor Hanks usually …….. (speak) so quickly that I…… (not understand) him.
7. What …….. Susan…….. (do) this evening?
8. What …….. Simon …… (do) in the evenings?
9. Frank never …….. (listen) to what I say.
10. We …… (save) up because we …….. (want) to go to Italy in August.

3. Alegeți forma corectă a verbului. Exemplu:

Look outside! *It's snowing!* ~~*It snows!*~~

1. *It's snowing / It snows* quite often in New York during winter.
2. *I'm going / I go* to bed now. Goodnight.
3. Normally, *I'm going / I go* to the gym 3 times a week.
4. 'Where's Jerry?' '*He's cooking / He cooks* the dinner.'
5. There is something wrong with Lisa's car at the moment so *she's going / she goes* to work by bus this week.
6. The river Thames *is flowing / flows* through London.
7. Sarah has got an exam soon, so *she's working / she works* very hard at the moment.

VOCABULAR.

What Is Sociology?

1. Sociology is more like a passion.

Social work, whatever its theoretical rationalization, is a certain *practice* in society. Sociology is not a practice, but *an attempt to understand*. Not just understanding, but certain application for this understanding.

Scientific integrity – the sociologist is someone concerned with understanding society in a disciplined way. The game of the sociologist then, uses scientific rules.

His natural habitat is all the human gathering places of the world, wherever men come together. What interests us is the curiosity that grips any sociologist in front of a closed door behind which there are human voices.

The categories he employs in his analyses are only refinements of the categories by which other men live: power, class, status, race, family.

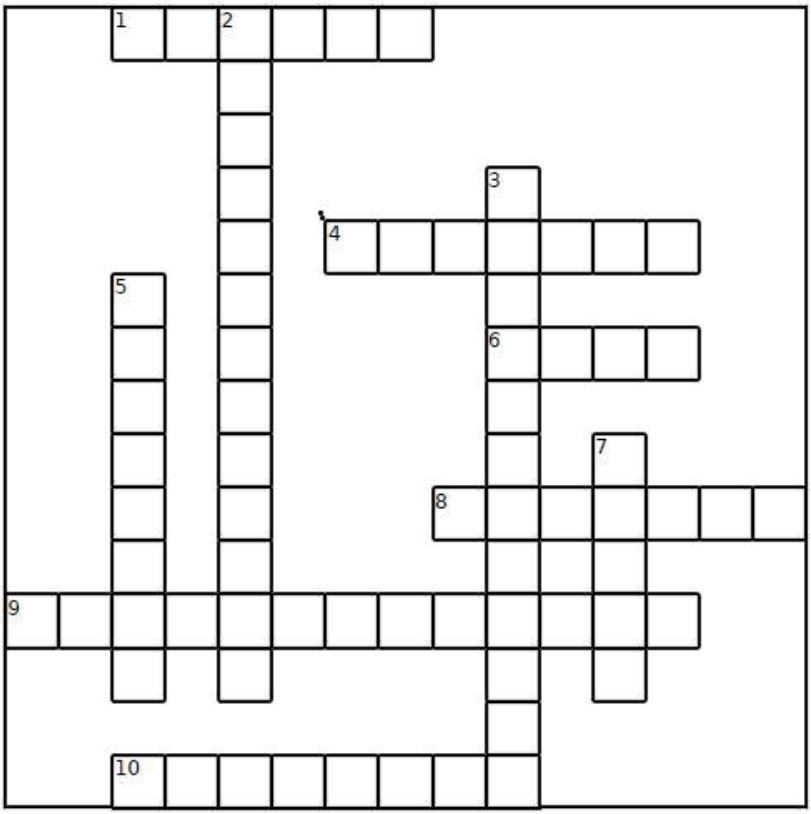
It can be said that the first wisdom of sociology is this: things are not what they seem. Social reality turns out to have many layers of meaning.

2. **Essay writing**: choose one of the ideas/ sentences above and comment on it (1 page).

3. Take this short quiz about family relations. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. They always quarrel. They decided to ___.
   a. divorce b. get married
   c. work hard d.go to the cinema
2. She loves him. She wants to be his ___.
   a. teacher b. mother
   c. wife d. brother
3. July 7th - it will be their ___ day. They are getting married.
   a. wedding b. sad
   c. rainy d. busy
4. I saw Fiona's ___. He is going to marry her.
   a. brother b. fiancé
   c. grandfather d. widow
5. I am living alone. I am 18. I am ___.
   a. married b. dependent
   c. single d. unemployed
6. Her husband died last year. She is a ___.
   a. widower b. nurse
   c. good wife d. widow

4. Family relations crossword. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. A group of people often defined as two parents of the opposite sex and their dependent children that are related by blood, marriage or adoption.
4. Traditional definitions of the family said there should be two of these of the opposite sex in a family.

6. Households are groups of people that live under the same .....
8. A family type with two parents and their dependent children living together.
9. The training of children in the culture of society.
10. These are usually the dependent members of a family.

Down

2. A society that includes a number of different ethnic communities and diverse cultural traditions.
3. What societies depend upon for their survival through time.
5. In the Middle Ages marriage was to achieve one of these, rather than for love.
7. How families are often related.

LECȚIA 3

Trecutul și timpurile perfecte. *Pen Pals*

GRAMATICĂ

TRECUTUL SIMPLU (SIMPLE PAST TENSE)

Trecutul simplu are următoarele forme:

- **Afirmativ: INFINITIV + ed (vb regulate)/Forma a II-a a vb. (vb neregulate)**
- **Negativ: did not + INFINITIV**
- **Interogativ: did + subiect + INFINITIV**

Trecutul simplu se folosește pentru:

1. o acțiune finalizată în trecut când este menționat momentul acțiunii:
   Avatar *was* the most popular movie last year.
   Columbus *discovered* America in 1492.

Adverbele sau expresiile de timp pot fi o marcă a trecutului simplu: ***yesterday, last week, two years ago, last summer, a month ago*** etc.

2. o acțiune finalizată SIGUR în trecut chiar dacă timpul NU este mentionat:
   Brutus *assassinated* Julius Caesar.
   Did you ever *see* Princess Diana in person?

3. o obișnuință din trecut:
   She always *woke up* early on school days.
   Marley never *ate* pork as a child.

Este adesea însoțit de adverbe de frecvență: ***sometimes, often, always, usually, rarely, seldom*** etc.

4. o narațiune în trecut:

   I *went* online to find out more about the issue. The news *was* quite depressing. So I *closed* the webpage and *searched* for stand-up comedy instead.

TRECUTUL CONTINUU (PAST TENSE CONTINUOUS)

Trecutul continuu = Forma de trecut a lui to be + *ing*

Trecutul continuu se folosește pentru:

1. acțiuni trecute cu o anumită durată, dar ale căror limite precise în timp nu sunt cunoscute:

   It was *raining* and *getting* colder.

2. acțiuni trecute care au început înainte și au continuat probabil după un anumit moment dat:

   At noon the sun *was shining*.

   At 10 o'clock at night Jerry *was studying*.

Momentul dat poate fi exprimat și de o expresie de timp la trecutul simplu:

When Tom arrived, the mobile phone *was beeping*.

3. acțiuni în curs de derulare în trecut (în descrieri):

   People *were cheering*, the soldiers *were marching* and the journalists *were reporting* the event.

COMPARAȚI: diferența de sens dintre cele două timpuri:

When the bell *rang*, Sam *was having* breakfast. (Sam was in the middle of breakfast when the bell started to ring.) – **continuitate**

When the door bell *rang*, Sam *ran* to open the door. (Sam ran to the door as soon as the door bell rang.) – **spontaneitate**

EXERCIȚII

1. Transformați întrebările în propoziții afirmative:

1. Did he study sociology?

……

2. Did the students understand the instructions?

……

3. Did you think about the social problem?

……

4. Did the cook freeze the strawberries?

……

5. Did his mother fly with KLM?

……

6. Did Max Weber write about power?

……

7. Did she feed the cat?

……

8. Did Elvis Presley sing in the 60s?

……

9. Did the mother fight for custody of the child?

……

10. Did C. Wright Mills write about sociological imagination?

……

2. Folosiți **trecutul simplu** sau **continuu**:

1. Ted ..... (wake) up because the children ..... (make) noise.
2. The boys …… (play) on their gaming console when they …….. (hear) a loud thunder.
3. Grandfather …… (strike) a match and the wood …… (catch) fire immediately.
4. The trainer …… (use) the laptop when it suddenly …… (slip) and …….. (crash) to the ground.
5. I ..... (watch) TV when the phone ..... (ring).
6. ……. .you …….. (like) the play last night? Yes indeed, I …… (think) it was very well acted.
7. I always …… (carry) the front door key in my purse, but my husband …… (convince) me not to.
8. Even though Mark …… still …….. (talk), Vanessa ……. (fall asleep).
9. The postman …… (leave), when Julia finally …… (open) the door.
10. I'm sorry, I …….. (not pay) attention to what you …… (say).

PERFECTUL PREZENT (PRESENT PERFECT)

Perfectul present = have + participiul trecut (forma a III-a vb regulate și neregulate)

Perfectul prezent are o legătură clară cu prezentul, chiar dacă este un timp trecut din punct de vedere gramatical.

1. acțiuni care au început în trecut și s-au terminat cu puțin înainte de momentul prezent:
   I *have finished* my essay. Can we go out now?

2. acțiuni trecute recente când timpul nu este menționat:
   I *have lost* my address book.
   Have you guys *had* your dinner?
   The boss *has read* you report.

3. împreună cu următoarele adverbe și expresii de timp (se folosește pentru a lega un moment trecut nedefinit de prezent): ***just, already, since, for, recently, lately, yet, so far, never … before, before now, ever, today, this week, this century, this morning, this evening, in the last few days, in the past month, in recent weeks*** etc.
   Has the teacher c*orrected* the tests yet?
   They *haven't been able* to do it so far.
   There *hasn't been* any rain in the past month.
   What *have* you done today?
   Medicine *has made* great progress this century.

NOTĂ: ***For*** indică durata de timp: Jane *has studied* sociology for two years.

Since indică punctul de început în timp: She *has been* away since Monday.

PERFECTUL PREZENT CONTINUU (PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS)

Perfectul prezent continuu = **Perfectul prezent al lui *to be* (have been/has been) + *ing***

Prezentul perfect continuu se folosește:

1. pentru acțiuni care au început în trecut și continuă până în momentul prezent:

   I *have been waiting* for an hour and the museum has still not opened!

   Harry can't come right now: he *has been cleaning* the garage and needs a shower.

COMPARAȚI: diferența de sens între cele două timpuri:

Sienna *has danced* the Argentine tango. (Sienna has just finished.)

Sienna *has been dancing* the Argentine tango. (Sienna may still be dancing.)

EXERCIȚII

1. Folosiți **trecutul simplu** sau **perfectul prezent**.

1. …..... you ever ..... (read) Frank Herbert's *Dune*?
2. Ladies and gentlemen, our speaker …… (give) us some very exciting news.
3. Yesterday you …… (make) this very same mistake: Why …… you …….. (repeat) it again today?
4. …… you …… (not get tired) of waiting yet?
5. When …… the girls …… (see) their godfather last?
6. When the bell …… (ring), the students …….. (feel) relieved.
7. Lately I …… (not mind) translating the movies for him, but last year I truly …… (hate) it.
8. I don't know where he is. I …… (not see) him for a long time.
9. When Diane finally …… (meet) her boss, she …… (feel) nervous.
10. …… you ever …… (be) to Spain? Oh yes, I …… (spend) a wonderful week there last August.

2. Folosiți **perfectul prezent** sau **perfectul prezent continuu**.

1. We're having a test on the History of Sociology next Friday. We …… (study) it in the past few weeks.
2. They ……..…… (give) their new baby a name. They ……..…… (decide) to call him Orlando.
3. The people in this building are not very friendly. We …… (live) here for five years and we still don't know anybody.
4. Please ask the movers to be careful. The furniture ……..…… (be) in perfect condition for years.
5. This ring …… (belong) to my family for generations.
6. Alicia is beginning to look like a skeleton. She ……..…… (diet) non-stop since last year.
7. It's freezing in here. The air conditioning ……..… (work) for hours. I wish you would turn it off.
8. They …… (appreciate) your last visits.
9. What on earth …… you …… (do)? You look terrible. Please go and get cleaned up before the party.
10. Lately, I …….. (give up) eating meat.

MAI MULT CA PERFECTUL (PAST PERFECT)

Mai mult ca perfectul = had + participiul trecut

Mai mult ca perfectul este trecutul perfectului prezent.

1. se folosește la fel ca perfectul prezent în CORESPONDENȚA TIMPURILOR. Comparați:

Perfectul prezent: Brad's wife is quite worried: she *hasn't heard* from him for several days.
Mai mult ca perfectul: Brad's wife was quite worried: she *hadn't heard* from him for several days.

2. pentru a sublinia că o acțiune trecută a avut loc înaintea unei alte acțiuni trecute:

After the editor *had finished*, the book was finally ready for publication.
Seeing that their team *had lost* the cup, the supporters left the stadium.

NOTĂ: Când nu este necesară sublinierea succesiunii evenimentelor sau când este clar că o acțiune s-a petrecut înaintea celeilalte, se folosesc două trecuturi simple.

Tony *felt* relieved when he *passed* the exam.
The policeman *waited* until the prisoner *finished* smoking his last cigarette.

MAI MULT CA PERFECTUL CONTINUU (PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS)

Mai mult ca perfectul continuu = **had been + *ing***

Mai mult ca perfectul continuu se folosește:

1. la fel ca perfectul prezent continuu, numai că sensul este mutat mai demult în trecut (vezi CORESPONDENȚA TIMPURILOR):

Perfectul prezent continuu: It is time to stop. Hillary *has been working* non-stop since breakfast!
Mai mult ca perfectul continuu: It was time to stop. Hillary *had been working* non-stop since breakfast!

2. poate exprima o acțiune trecută repetată, care a durat până la un moment dat în timp:

   She *had been running* 5 km every day until her accident.
   I *had been calling* her every evening until we had a fight.

EXERCIȚII

1. Folosiți **perfectul prezent** sau **mai mult ca perfectul**.

1. Olivia was surprised to meet Jay: she ..... (not see) him since high school.
2. The house was a complete mess; it was evident that the burglars just …… (leave).
3. It's lovely outside. It never …… (be) this warm in March before.

4. Mr. and Mrs. West knew the city by heart. They …… (live) in Chicago since their marriage.
5. They certainly looked surprised! ……..…. they ever …… (not eat) snails before?
6. Today …… (be) a long day: I …… (clean) the house from top to bottom. Now I can finally relax.

2. Folosiţi **perfectul prezent**, **perfectul prezent continuu**, **mai mult ca perfectul** sau **mai mult ca perfectul continuu**.

1. When he finally went to the Olympic Games, he ..... (train) for ten years.
2. It seems difficult to believe that we ……..…… (not go out) for such a long time.
3. The carpet is covered with torn up paper. Harry ……..…… (work) on his book again.
4. The entire house was decorated. Her friends ……..…… (clean) it thoroughly to welcome Carrie home for her birthday.
5. The dogs were agitated and chewing on the furniture. It was obvious that Michael ……..…… (listen) to music instead of walking them.
6. None of us knew for sure how much the boss …… (pay) Sam for the extra work.

VOCABULAR

Pen Pals

1. Writing a letter.

The questions you asked me:
First of all: the most interesting place to visit. Well, of course you should not miss Stonehenge as it is a place filled with history and whose mystery has not been entirely solved yet. While in London, my personal recommendation would be to visit Tate Modern, a museum that it is as beautiful as it is lively.

Secondly, my favorite film actor. You wrote 'English' in your letter and Daniel Day-Lewis happens to be both English and my favorite actor of all. He has received two Oscars for "My Left Foot" (1989) and "There Will Be Blood" (2007), but you may be more familiar with him as Bill the Butcher from "Gangs of New York" (2002), where he starred opposite Leonardo DiCaprio. He's so convincing when he plays a character that you forget he's an actor.

Finally, my favorite English food. Well, English food isn't really very interesting, but there are some great places to eat. You can find food from all over the world here. My favorite food is Japanese so I will take you to a great sushi restaurant in Soho, which is one of the most attractive districts in London.

2. Write a similar letter about yourself, answering the same three questions.

Did you know?

- the three most difficult things to say are: *I love you*, *Sorry*, and *Help me*!
- it's easier to say what you feel in writing? But did you know that it has more value when you say it face to face?

LECȚIA 4

Viitorul. *A global language*

GRAMATICĂ

A. **Prezentul continuu** cu sens de viitor.

1. pentru a exprima ceva deja aranjat sau planificat pentru viitorul apropiat. Timpul (**tomorrow, Monday morning** etc.) trebuie menționat pentru a evita confuzia:
   The PM *is flying* to Brussels tomorrow.
   The Committee *is meeting* on Monday morning.

2. pentru a întreba pe cineva de planurile de viitor:
   What *are* you *doing* on Saturday night?
   I'm going to the club with my girlfriend.

NOTĂ: Și **prezentul simplu** se folosește pentru a exprima planuri de viitor, cu expresii de timp. Este considerat mai formal.
We *leave* tonight and *arrive* tomorrow morning.

B. **Viitorul** cu **TO BE + going to**.

1. pentru a exprima intenția de a face în viitor ceva ce nu a fost aranjat, dar probabil se va întâmpla:
   Monica and James *are going to* get married next year.

My son *is going to* study sociology at the university.

2. pentru a prezice o întâmplare în viitor (predicția se bazează pe indicii din situația prezentă):
   Look at the way those planes are flying. There *is going to* be an accident.
   That little boy isn't looking where she's going. He *is going to* walk into a tree.

3. forma cu **was / were going to** – se folosește pentru a exprima o intenție din trecut care nu s-a realizat:
   I *was going to* phone you last night but I fell asleep in front of the TV.
   My parents *were going to* go to Greece for their holidays but they changed their minds.

NOTĂ: **About to** se poate folosi în loc de **going to** atunci când înseamnă "eram pe punctul de a …… dar nu s-a realizat".

I was *about to* have my dinner when the phone rang.

C. **Viitorul simplu** cu **will**.

1. pentru a exprima o reacție sau decizie spontană sau neplanificată:
   I'm too tired to go out tonight. I think I *will* stay at home.
2. pentru evenimente probabile în viitor (pentru a transmite ceea ce vorbitorul știe, crede, spera, presupune, se teme de, se îndoiește de, se așteaptă să, se întreabă dacă, știe etc.):

After this difficult exam, I expect the results *will* be disappointing.
I believe the unemployment rate *will* drop after the government's plan of privatisation.

3. pentru a prezice evenimente viitoare:
   By the year 2050, there *will* be 9 billion people on Earth.

4. pentru a te oferi să faci ceva:
   "I can't do this exercise." "Don't worry. I *will* help you."

D. **Viitorul continuu (will be + *ing*)**.

1. pentru a exprima acțiuni în desfășurare în viitor, când timpul este menționat sau dedus:
   Cathy *will be wearing* her red dress at the party on Saturday night.
   This time next week I *will be lying* on a hot sunny beach.

2. pentru a exprima ceva ce a fost deja plănuit sau decis, fără intenția vorbitorului și fără a se menționa un timp anume:
   I'*ll be going* to the supermarket soon. Do you want something?

3. pentru a întreba politicos despre planurile altora:
   "*Will* you *be using* your car this evening?" "No, why?" "Could I borrow it?"

E. **Viitorul perfect (will + have + *participiul trecut*)** – pentru a exprima faptul că o acțiune se va fi petrecut deja până la un anumit moment din viitor. Este importantă menționarea momentului.

I *will have retired* from work by the time I'm 65.
In four months from now, she *will have given birth* to her baby.

F. **Viitorul perfect continuu (will + have been + *ing*)** – pentru a exprima faptul că o acțiune se va afla încă în desfășurare la un anumit moment în viitor.

They *will have been building* that house for 2 years next Christmas. (= Ei vor fi construind acea casă de 2 ani Crăciunul viitor.)

EXERCIȚII

1. Puneti verbul la forma corectă folosind **will** sau **going to**.

1. We are out of eggs.
Alright, I …… (go) get some.
2. What are you doing with the vegetables?
I ……..…… (get) lunch ready.
3. Mr. Doyle has just arrived.
Oh good, I …… (meet) him at the elevator.
4. I haven't bought any cigarettes because I …… (try) and give up smoking.
5. My laptop isn't working.
Give it to me. I ……..…… (fix) it for you.

6. Look what I bought at the manufacturers fair this morning!

How nice! Where …… (you / put) it?

7. Did you send the email to the phone company?

I completely forgot. I …….(do) it now.

8. What would you like to drink: red or white wine?

I ……..…… (have) red, please.

9. What ……..…… (you / do) when you leave university?

I don't know yet; perhaps I …… (travel) around Europe for a year.

10. You look exhausted. Sit down and I …… (make) you a cup of tea.
11. ……..…… (you / pass) me the parmesan cream sauce please?
12. I …… (not buy) any more new clothes until I've lost five kilos.

2. Completați propozițiile folosind **will** sau **going to** pentru verbele din paranteză.

1. 'Someone told me that you are moving from London.' 'That's right. I ……..…… (live) in Manchester.
2. 'Would you like to come pick me up before dinner?' 'Yes, all right. I …… (come) at 9 o'clock.'
3. I don't feel very well. I think I …… (throw up).
4. 'It's Victor's birthday soon. I've decided to buy him the new Alicia Keys record.' 'Oh, he doesn't like Alicia Keys anymore.' 'Oh, really? Well, I

…….… (get) him something to wear.'

5. Oh my God! Look at those cars! They …… (crash)!
6. 'I could lend you some money if you like.' 'Could you? I …… (pay) you back on Friday.'

3. Puneți un verb din fiecare propoziție la **prezentul simplu** și celălalt verb la forma **will/won't**.

1. When I …… (see) him I …… (give) him your message.
2. I …… (buy) a new car as soon as I …… (have) enough money.
3. If the weather …… (be) nice tomorrow, we …… (go) roller-skating.
4. I …… (look after) your cat while you …… (be) on holiday.
5. He …… (not do) anything until he …… (hear) from us.
6. The door ……..…… (not open) unless you …… (push) it hard.
7. We …… (play) tennis this evening as long as it ……..…… (not rain).
8. I …… (give) you the money if you …… (promise) to buy her a present.

4. Decideți dacă în aceste propoziții este mai potrivit **viitorul perfect** sau **viitorul perfect continuu**.

Mrs. Thompson always goes to bed at 9.30 pm. Don't phone her at 10.00 pm

1. (she / go / to bed)

   ……

2. (she / sleep / half an hour)

   ……

Christian began to study French last January. By July when he goes on holiday,

3. (he / study / six months)

   ……

4. (he / take two exams)

   ……

Madeleine came to Madrid nearly 2 years ago. Next May it will be exactly 2 since she arrived. Next May

5. (she / be / here / exactly 2 years)

   ……

   (she / live / same city for all that time)

   ……

VOCABULAR

A Global Language

1. English – the world's language?

Germans talk about *ein Image Problem and das Cash Flow*, Italians program their computers with *il software*, French motorists go away for *un weekend break,* Spaniards have a *flirt*, Austrians eat *Big Mäcs,* and Poles watch *telewizjia*.
English has become the most global of languages, the lingua franca of business, education, science, politics and pop music. Over 350 million people speak English as their first language, including 55 million in the UK and more than 200 million in the USA. It's an official language in over 50 countries around the world. The total number of people who can speak English, including those who speak it as a second language, is well over 1 billion.
English is an official language of the United Nations and many other international organizations. It is also the most often used working language at the level of the European Union.

2. Is English the new global language? If the answer is yes, why do you think this is happening?
3. Can you give examples of other languages that have been a *lingua franca* throughout history?
4. What effects do you think this phenomenon will have?

5. Take this short quiz about the English language.

1. How many words do you think there are in the English language?
a) 70,000 b) 170,000 c) 500,000 d) 2 million

2. English words come from other languages. Can you guess which language is *potato* borrowed from?
a) Chinese b) Arabic c) Greek d) Spanish

3. Approximately how many languages are spoken in the world?
a) 1000 b) 1250 c) 2100 d) 2700

4. Middle English was used by which poet?
a) Hardy b) Blake c) Chaucer d) Shakespeare

5. What percentage of the Internet is in English?
a) 55% b) 69% c) 86% d) 92%

6. How many languages do you think are spoken in the United States?
a) 457 b) 329 c) 275 d) 203

6. Some English people can't understand why you find English difficult. But if you ask them to explain something, they don't know how! Try to answer the questions below. ☺

1. Why is the man who invests all your money called a broker? Does he make you _____?

2. When cheese gets its picture taken, does it say _____?
3. Why is it called a building when it is already _____?
4. If deaf people go to court is it still called a _____?
5. If vegetarians eat vegetables, do humanitarians eat _____?
6. If people from Poland are called Poles, why aren't people from Holland called _____?
7. If goose plural is geese, then why isn't moose plural _____?
8. If olive oil comes from olives, does baby oil come from _____?

7. The majority of English words fall into a small number of types of words. These are called word classes. Name the word classes in this table. The first one has been done for you.

type of word	**word class**	**example**
1. A word which names	noun	petal
2. A word which describes		pretty
3. A word which describes an action		push
4. A word which adds information about verbs		smoothly
5. A word which connects parts of speech		and
6. A word which replaces a noun		I
7. A word which indicates relationships		before
8. Words which can be used before all common nouns		the

Did you know?

Short History of the English Language

1. Old English
The history of the English language started when Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) invaded Britain. From all these dialects combined, **Old English** was born. A modern speaker of English would not be able to understand Old English. It was very different. Yet many words today come from Old English, such as: *be*, *strong* and *water*.

2. Middle English
With the invasion of the Normans (from France), an old form of French was brought in.
This old French became the language of the Royal Court. English was mixed with French. And this language is called **Middle English**. It was the language of the great poet Chaucer. But it would still be very difficult to understand today.

3. Modern English
The printing press brought a great change in European languages. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also meant that now English was in a more fixed version. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published. Later, the Industrial Revolution and the British Empire brought new words into a new **Modern English**.

4. Varieties of English
When the English colonized North America, a new variety was born: **American English**.

Examples for American words are: *trash* for rubbish, *loan* as a verb instead of lend, and *fall* for autumn. Spanish also had an influence on English, with words like: *potato*, *canyon*, *ranch*, *stampede*.

Today, English is the most popular language in cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet).

LECȚIA 5

Condiționalul. *Poverty*

GRAMATICĂ

Condițional prezent = would / should + *infinitiv*
Condițional perfect = would / should + HAVE + *participiul trecut*

Condiționalul se folosește:

1. la fel ca viitorul simplu, când verbul principal este la trecut:
   I think he *will* come. – I thought he *would* come.
   Sam says his grades *will* improve. – Sam said his grades *would* improve.
2. pentru a face referiri la acțiuni obișnuite în trecut:
   When we lived in country we *would* often spend our weekends outdoor.
   When Hector was a puppy, he *would* play all day long.
3. în propoziții subordonate după: ***advise, agree, arrange, ask, beg, command, decide, demand, determine, insist, order, propose, recommend, request, suggest, be anxious, be determined***.
   The Professor decided (that) the exam *should* be scheduled for January.
   Mrs. Walker is anxious (that) her son *should* get the job.

4. cu **it is / was + adjectiv + that…should**:
   It is essential that the students *should* practice language skills in class.
   It was strange that he *should* say that.
5. după ***can't think***, ***don't know why*** sau ***see no reason why***:
   I can't think why Frank *should* apologise.
   I don't know why my sister *should* do that.
   I see no reason why we *should* not ever try.
6. cu oferte și cereri:
   Would you prefer tea or coffee?
   Would you like to see my DVD collection?

NOTĂ: *Would rather*… înseamnă "a prefera să":
I *would rather* have coffee than tea.

7. în propoziții condiționale (***if clauses***). Exista trei tipuri de propoziții condiționale în engleză:

Tipuri	**Propoziție principală**		**Propoziție subordonată**
Condițional I	Viitor cu *will* (uneori Pres. Simple)	**IF**	Prezent simplu (Present Simple)
Condițional II	Condițional prezent (Present Conditional)		Trecut simplu (Past Tense)
Condițional III	Condițional perfect (Perfect Conditional)		Mai mult ca perfect (Past Perfect)

Condițional I

Condiționalul I se folosește:

1. când situația din propoziția condițională este probabilă, sau se presupune că se va întâmpla. Deși sensul poate fi de prezent sau viitor, verbul din propoziția condițională este întotdeauna la timpul prezent:

   The glass *will break* **if** you *drop* it.
   If it *snows* on Christmas day, we *will make* a snowman.
   Will you *get* me some bluberries, **if** you *go* to the supermarket?

2. verbele modale (ex: ***can, may, must, should***) îl pot înlocui pe ***will*** în propoziția principală:

   You *can* enter the stadium, if you have a ticket.
   If he isn't in, you *may* leave a message.
   William *must* do a good job if he wants to get elected class president.
   If you want to win the championship, you *should* get another trainer. (sugestie sau sfat)

3. cu două **timpuri prezente** (câte unul în amândouă propozițiile) pentru a indica rezultate automate sau obișnuinte:

   If you *push* that button, the computer *shuts* down.
   If you *don't ask* for help, you *don't get* it.
   If you *mix* blue and yellow, you *get* green.

4. cu **timpuri prezente continue sau perfecte** în propoziția condițională:

If my mother-in-law *is coming* for dinner, I'll open a special bottle of wine. (Prezent continuu pentru a indica un aranjament în viitor)

If you *are making* coffee, I'll have one too. (Prezent continuu pentru a indica o acțiune în desfășurare în prezent)

If you *haven't seen* that film yet, we'll go tonight. (Prezent perfect pentru a indica o legătură cu prezentul)

NOTĂ: ***Unless*** înseamnă "if... not":

Unless it's a sunny day tomorrow, we won't go horse riding. (= *If* it is *not* a sunny day tomorrow, we won't go horse riding.)

Otherwise înseamnă "or else":

You must study, *otherwise* you will fail the exam. (= You must study, *or else* you will fail the exam. = If you don't study, you will fail the exam.)

Condițional II

Condiționalul II se folosește:

1. când situația din subordonata condițională este improbabilă sau ipotetică:

   If I *went* to Hollywood, I *would be* a movie star. (but I don't believe I'll go there)

   If you *stopped* breathing, you *would die*. (but you don't intend to stop breathing)

   If the distance to the faculty *were* shorter, I *would walk* there. (the distance is unlikely to change)

If I *were* you, I'*d move* to another city. (but I'm not you)

NOTĂ: ***If I were you*** poate fi folosit și pentru a da sfaturi:
If I were you, I'd apologise to her.

2. pentru o sugestie politicoasă sau pentru a exprima o ipoteză perfect realizabilă. Comparați:
   If we *go* by plane, we *will be* more comfortable.
   If we *went* by plane, we *would be* more comfortable. (mai politicos)

3. verbele modale la un timp trecut îl pot înlocui pe ***would***. Sensurile se modifică în mod corespunzător. Comparați:
   If Mr. Lynch applied for the job, he *would* get it. (sigur)
   If Mr. Lynch applied for the job, he *might* get it. (posibil)
   If Mr. Lynch got the job, he *could* start next Monday. (implică abilitatea sau permisiunea)

Condițional III

Condiționalul III se folosește:

1. când situația din subordonata condițională este în trecut, deci imposibilă:
   If we *had taken* an umbrella with us last night, we *would not have got wet*. (we didn't take an umbrella last night and so we got wet)

If Jack *had studied* physics at the university, he *would have been* at CERN now. (but Jack didn't study physics, he studied something else)

2. verbele modale ***could*** (abilitate sau permisiune) și ***might*** (posibilitate) pot înlocui ***would*** în propoziția principală:

   I *could* have made cupcakes for you if I had known it was your birthday. (abilitate)

   The pilot *might* have been blinded by the sun, if he hadn't brought his sunglasses with him. (posibilitate)

NOTĂ: ***If only*** se poate folosi la toate tipurile de condițional pentru a sublinia speranța, dorința sau regretul.

If only we had some money with us, we would take the cab.

If only we had paid the bill earlier, we would not have been evicted.

EXERCIȚII

1. Puneți verbele din paranteze la forma corespunzatoare (de tip I, II sau III) a condiționalului.

1. If you come to London, …… you …… (call) me?
2. What would you say, if you …… (be) me?
3. If you …… (read) the instructions carefully, you wouldn't have installed it incorrectly.
4. Unless they turn the music down next door, I …… (go) mad.

5. If the story hadn't been interesting, the newspaper …… (not print) it.
6. If you heat ice, it …… (melt).
7. The cat would eat that roast chicken, if you …… (leave) it there.
8. Dana and Mark would go on a holiday, if he …… (not be) too busy at the moment.
9. The terrorist would have been identified, if he …… (not wear) a mask.
10. If I hadn't stopped him, he …… (crash) against the wall.

2. Completați propozițiile următoare, folosind tipurile I, II si III de condițional.

1. Should you see anything strange .....
2. It was a beautiful clear starry sky last night. If only ……..…….
3. The snake doesn't look too healthy. If I were you ……
4. If I go to Rome, ……
5. That crash on the highway last night would not have happened, if ……
6. If you want to catch that 7.30 train, ……
7. I'd have helped you, if ……
8. If you don't eat all your vegetables, ……
9. If you tell anyone what I've done ……

10. Hello! There's a special offer at our supermarket. If you buy two …….

3. Citiți următoarele propoziții (1-3). Toate conțin verbul **would**, dar din motive diferite. Alegeți motivul potrivit din cealaltă listă (a-c).

1. We *would* make a cake together, we *would* go to the launderette and he *would* put the money in the machine.
2. I thought the school inspector *would* arrive at the door any minute.
3. Children *would* spend their entire lives in front of a video or computer game unless they were forced to do something else.

a. Propoziția este o situație ipotetică, nu există.
b. Propoziția este un exemplu de vorbire indirectă (reported speech).
c. Exemplele sunt activități pe care ei obișnuiau să le facă.

4. Potriviți coloana A cu coloana B pentru a obține propoziții corecte.

A	B
1. If I get a headache	a. they die
2. I feel terrible	b. if I were you.
3. If I drink too much coffee	c. if we had had more time.
4. If flowers don't get any water	d. I usually take some aspirin
5. You put on weight	e. if you used lighter colours.
6. If I had money,	f. if I don't get 8 hours' sleep a night

7. If I knew how to paint,	g. if you had asked me nicely.
8. I wouldn't say that about artists	h. I would buy a lot of art works.
9. You would get better results	i. you could never have forgotten it.
10. If the weather were good,	j. if she had been given the chance.
11. We could have gone to Florence	k. if you don't get enough exercise
12. I might have gone with you to the museum	l. I could be at the Louvre right now.
13. She might have been a great artist	m. it makes me feel nervous
14. If you had seen the Mona Lisa once	n. I would have bought more photos.
15. If I had had more money,	o. I would love to sit and work on a portrait for hours.

VOCABULAR

Poverty

1. Poverty is the state of being poor, namely lack of money to provide material needs or comforts such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. It also entails the lack of opportunity to get an education. Poor people are usually outcasts in a society.

Extreme poverty.
According to the United Nations, about 25,000 people starve to death every day. That means one person every 3.5 seconds. And unfortunately, it is children who die most often because they are most helpless group.
It is ironic that there is plenty of food in the world to feed everyone. But poor people don't have money to buy it.

Refugees.
The global refugee crisis affects every continent and almost every country. Refugees flee their homes to escape persecution. There are several main reasons for violent persecution:

- race, religion or nationality;
- membership in a particular social group;
- political opinion or affiliation.

Refugees are protected and assisted by Office of the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (**UNHCR**), created in 1950.

The right to asylum is a matter of life and death and cannot be compromised. Refugees are victims that need our help to end the abuses they suffer and build hope for a better world.

2. Match the words in italics with the definitions below.

armed conflict	*immigrant*	*minority*	*influx*
detention center	*persecution*	*refugee*	*asylum*

_____ - 1. is a person who has escaped from their own country for political religious or economic reasons or because a war.

_____ - 2. is a person who has come to a different county in order to live there permanently.

_____ - 3. to treat someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, religion, or political beliefs or to annoy someone by refusing to leave them alone.

_____ - 4. an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles where weapons are used in the disagreement.

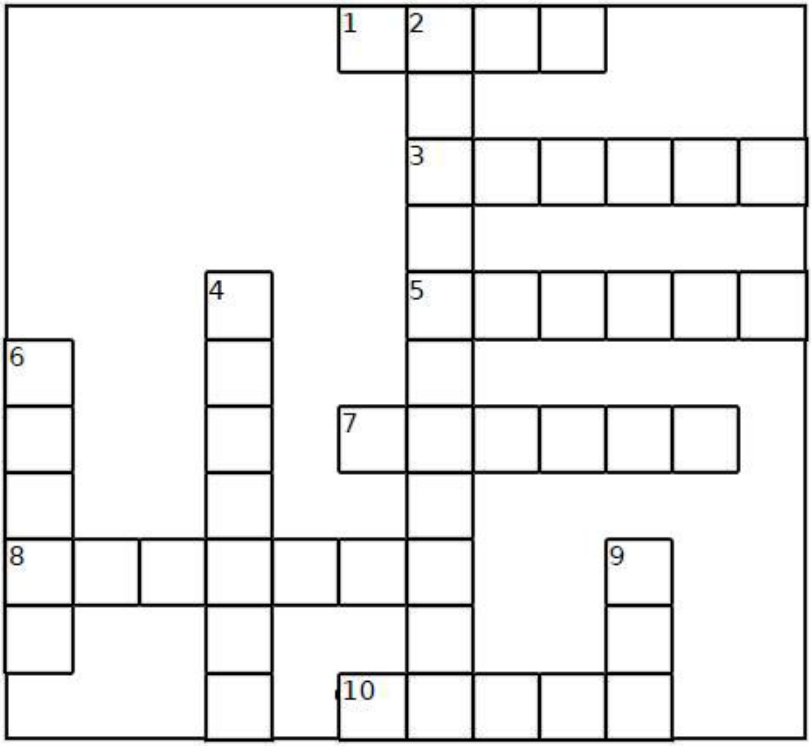
_____ - 5. protection or safety, especially that given by a government to foreigners who have been forced to leave their own countries for political reasons.

_____ - 6. the arrival of a large number of people or things at the same time.

_____ - 7. a national or racial group living in a country or area which contains a larger group of people of a different race or nationality.

_____ - 8. a place where people who have entered a country without the necessary documents can be kept for short periods of time.

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. Temporary settlement for refugees.
3. Here are the headquarters of the UNHCR.
5. Political refugees usually seek ..... in other countries.
7. Refugees are people just like us and they have the same .....
8. Someone who migrates.
10. Acronym of the main refugee organization.

Down

2. More refugees have left this country than any other.
4. Refugees live in severe .....
6. 250,000 people left this country, now known as Myanmar, because of ethnic cleansing. 9. The major cause of refugee movement.

LECȚIA 6

Adverbul. *Gender*

GRAMATICĂ

A. Formă.

1. unele adverbe sunt cuvinte independente – ***often, when?, now, very, soon, always***:
   Maria *often* went to the gym.

2. unele adverbe au aceeași formă cu adjectivele – ***daily, early, fast, low, straight, well, back, enough, far, little, long, pretty, near, wrong, still, short, late, high, left, right, hard***. Comparați:

The athlete ran *fast*.	*Fast* food is unhealthy.
Mother called *daily*.	Our *daily* routine is demanding.
He works pretty *hard*.	I love her *pretty* face.

3. unele adverbe (în special cele de mod și grad) se formează adăugând adjectivelor terminația **-ly**:

*kind, kind**ly***	*slow, slow**ly***	*careful, careful**ly***
*happy, happi**ly***	*simple, simp**ly***	*automatic, automatical**ly***

NOTĂ: Unele cuvinte terminate în **-ly** sunt adjective (nu adverbe!): ***lonely, lovely, likely, friendly, ugly, silly.***
This is such an *ugly* make up!

B. Ortografie.

• **-y** final se schimbă în **-i**:	merry, merrily (EXCEPTIE: shy, shyly)
• **-e** final se păstrează:	wise, wisely (EXCEPTIE: true, truly)
• dacă se termină în **consoană -le**, **-e** dispare și se adaugă **-y**:	gentle, gently
• cuvintelor terminate în **-ic** li se adaugă **-ally**:	scientific, scientifically (EXCEPȚIE: public, publicly)

C. Topică – topica adverbelor variază, ea depinzând ăn primul rând de tipul de adverbe folosit. Există trei poziții de bază:

1. la început – înainte de subiect:
   Unfortunately, I didn't remember the password.

2. la sfârșit – după complement, sau dacă nu există, imediat după verb:
   I like your proposal *very much*.
   Alexandra was working *hard*.

NOTĂ: Nu plasați niciodată un adverb între verb și complement.

I drink my coffee *slowly*.
~~I drink *slowly* my coffee~~.

3. la mijloc:
   He *usually* comes for popcorn and a movie. (înainte de verbul principal)
   Anna <u>is</u> *always* smiling. (după verbul ***be***)

They <u>have</u> *rarely* <u>*come*</u> to visit. (după primul verb auxiliar)
Jonathan <u>could</u> *seldom* go for lunch break. (după primul verb modal)
We *certainly* <u>have to</u> pay more attention. (înainte de ***used to, have to, ought to***)

D. Tipuri de adverbe.

1. **<u>Adverbe de mod</u>** – ***kindly, easily, well, happily, fast, carefully, secretly, beautifully, reluctantly, foolishly, badly*** etc.
   Andrea Bocelli sang *beautifully*.
   Maddy spoke Spanish *slowly*, but *correctly*.

NOTĂ: Adverbele referitoare la caracter sau inteligență (***foolishly, generously, sweetly, kindly, stupidly*** etc.) își schimbă sensul în funcție de poziție.
I *stupidly* replied. (= It was stupid of me to reply.)
I replied *stupidly*. (= I gave a stupid reply.)

2. **<u>Adverbe de loc</u>** – ***here, up, abroad, out, outside, in, away, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, there*** etc.
   We like to go *everywhere* on holiday and meet lots of people.
   My friends want to go study *abroad*.

NOTĂ: Adverbele de loc funcționează adesea și ca prepoziții.
Joe ran *down* the stairs.

3. **<u>Adverbe de timp</u>** – ***yesterday, now, afterward, still, soon, eventually, recently, then, today, at once, till, tomorrow, since then*** etc.

Tomorrow we will have a test.
The academic year began *yesterday*.

NOTĂ: De obicei, adverbele au următoarea ordine: **MOD – LOC – TIMP**.

My baby slept *well yesterday*.
We'll go *there tomorrow*.
Jack worked *hard at school last year*.

4. **Adverbe de frecvență** – ***always, usually, never, hardly ever, often, twice, once, continually, seldom, rarely, periodically*** etc.

   Children are *usually* easy to make friends with.
   Repeatedly, the students made the same mistake.
   My friends have coffee *every morning* at Starbucks.

5. **Adverbe de opinie** – ***personally, obviously, frankly, certainly, luckily, actually, probably, definitely, surely*** etc.

   You *obviously* like pizza.
   Frankly, I don't like him very much.

6. **Adverbe de grad** – ***fairly, quite, hardly, too, almost, pretty, rather, barely, completely, enough, nearly, really, just, even, very*** etc.

   He is *entirely* right.
   The internet connection is *very* fast.
   My steak isn't big *enough*.
   I liked talking to him *a lot*.

7. **<u>Adverbe interogative</u>** – ***when?, where?, why?, how?***

When did they send the email?
Where are you going?
Why is the baby crying?
How do you spell your name?

ATENȚIE! ***Farther / farthest*** se referă numai la distanță.

The little girl was moving *farther* and *farther* away from him.

Further / furthest se referă la grad.

Further details about the courses for next semester can be found online.

EXERCIȚII

1. Puneți cuvintele de mai jos în ordinea corectă.

1. (yesterday, away) Tom, our cat, ran

……

2. (last night, the guitar, at the concert, beautifully) Alexandra played

……

3. (in lab class, an experiment, tomorrow) The students will make

……

4. (hard, soon, here) I'm sure it's going to rain

……

5. (angrily, him, last night) The speaker answered

……

6. (since 1997, here) David has been living

……

2. Așezați aceste grupuri de adverbe în poziția corectă.

1. Arianne glanced around the room. (furtively)

……

2. She knew that Ned had hidden the ring in the room. (somewhere, yesterday)

……

3. She opened the box and looked. (softly, inside)

……

4. Ned was predictable. (usually, very)

……

5. Ah, it was! (there)

……

6. I would have chosen to hide the ring. (personally, elsewhere)

……..

7. But she felt relieved that it had been easy. (actually, so)

……

8. She heard footsteps coming. (suddenly, upstairs)

……

9. Arianne thought. (quickly, very)

……

10. Should she hide? (where)

……

3. Așezați adverbele de mai jos în coloana corespunzătoare.

insistently, quite, surely, usually, silently, always, never, vaguely, overseas, today, well, too, fast, outside, everywhere, recently, enough, so, very, soon, even, carefully, up, almost, fiercely, abroad, angrily, fairly, obviously, seldom, downstairs, yesterday, nowhere, here, foolishly

Manner Place Time Frequency Opinion Degree

VOCABULAR
Gender

1. In addition to age, gender is one of the universal dimensions on which status differences are based. Unlike sex, which is a biological concept, gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow. According to Gerda Lerner, gender is the "costume, a mask, a straitjacket in which men and women dance their unequal dance". What do you think, is gender a result of NATURE or NURTURE?

2. What gender is your brain? Take this test to find out.

1. Looking fashionable is important to you.
    a. true
    b. false
2. You are better at:
    a. explaining things you understand
    b. understanding what is being explained to you
3. Do you tend to remember your dreams?
    a. yes
    b. no
4. If you have a problem, you tend to:
    a. ask for help
    b. solve it yourself
5. In an argument or heated discussion, you find it most important to:
    a. come to an understanding
    b. drive your point home
6. Would you ever try an exciting new drug if it were illegal?
    a. no - you prefer to obey the law
    b. depends on what it did
7. If someone you know is acting strange...
    a. you try to read between the lines
    b. you ask for an explanation
8. You tend to notice when someone has poor etiquette.
    a. true
    b. false
9. If a friend who's gained weight asks you if she's gotten fat, you:
    a. are completely honest
    b. would consider sparing her feelings

10. When talking with your friends, you're more likely to discuss:

a. what's going on in your lives and people you know

b. politics, sports, or news

11. Even if you aren't one yourself, you can understand how some people can be vegetarians.

a. true

b. false

12. If a friend has a problem, it becomes your problem as well.

a. frue

b. False

Majority of A – Female Brain
Majority of B – Male Brain

3. Multi-choice quiz on gender. Circle the correct answer:

1. Most sociologists would argue that gender roles are **learned**, rather than based on biology.

a. True

b. False

2. Which one of these behaviours shows a pattern of **role-reversal** compared to traditional gender roles in western societies?

a. Women going out to work and men staying at home to look after the children

b. Women and men both going out to work

c. Girls doing better than boys at school

3. What term do sociologists learn to describe those aspects of our behaviour as men and women which are **learned**, rather than based on biology?

a. Gender

b. Sex

4. If masculine and feminine roles are based on our biology, what will we find when we study **other cultures**?

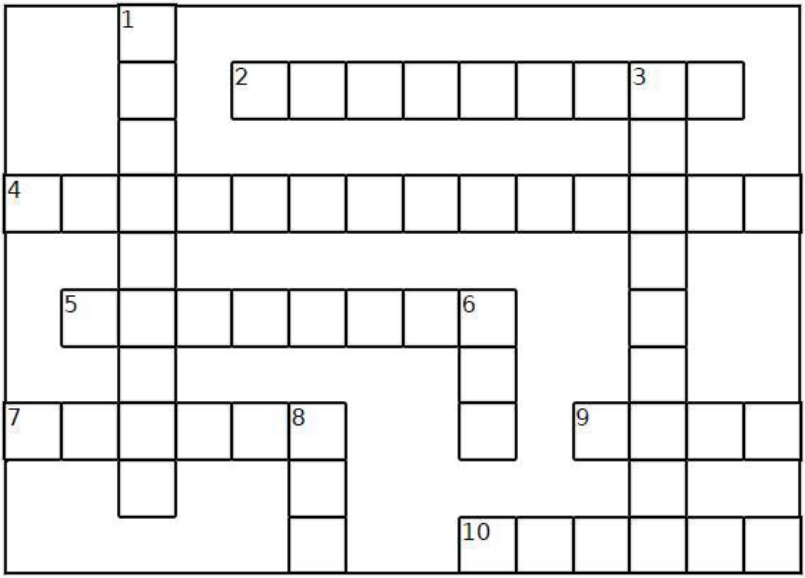
a. Men and women's behaviour varies depending on the culture studied.

b. Men and women's behaviour is always the same.

4. În următoarea propoziție, puneți semne de punctuație după cum considerați că este corect. Apoi comentați rezultatul.

A woman without her man is nothing.

5. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

2. Judging someone before knowing them.
4. Considering a member of the other gender as being lower than yourself.
5. A perspective interested in sexual inequality.
7. Men are said to be going through one of these now.
9. Children play with these as part of socialization.
10. Sex roles.

Down

1. Criticised recently for encouraging eating disorders among girls.
3. Biologists explain our gender roles by studying what goes on in this.
6. Often presented as oppressors.
8. The biological basis for our gender roles.

LECȚIA 7

Articolele *A/An* și *The*. *Endangered Species*

GRAMATICĂ

A. Forma – în engleză articolele au două forme: nehotărât **A** sau **AN** și hotărât **THE**. Articolele sunt invariabile și nu au gen.

1. **A** se folosește în fața cuvinteleor cu sunet consonantic, chiar dacă prima literă e o vocală. **AN** se folosește în fața cuvintelor care încep cu vocală sau ***h*** mut. Ambele se pot folosi numai cu substantive numărabile (*countable*) la singular:

a dog	*a* computer
a woman	*an* actor
a house	*an* hour (***h*** mut)
a building	*an* orange
an idea	*an* organization

EXCEPȚIE: *a* European, *a* university

2. **THE** se folosește în fața oricărui substantiv numărabil (*countable*) sau nenumărabil (*uncountable*), atât la singular cât și la plural:

the woman	*the* cats
the book	*the* computers
the atmosphere	*the* universities
the house	*the* oil
the eggs	*the* media

B. Utilizare – **A** sau **AN**.

1. înaintea unui substantiv pentru a ne referi la ceva sau cineva pentru prima dată:

   I've received *an* email from *a* friend of mine in the US.

   After months of searching, my brother found *a* job.

   The Martins live in *a* house in the suburbs.

2. pentru a exprima ce este ceva sau cineva, inclusiv slujbe sau profesii:

   My neighbour is *a* sociologist and his wife is *an* architect.

   Jenny doesn't eat meat; she's *a* vegetarian.

   There is a woman at the door who says she is *a* detective.

   That was *a* very kind thing of you to say.

3. dupa verbul **be** sau alte verbele copulative, când după ele urmează locuțiuni prepoziționale sau propoziții relative care oferă mai multă informație despre cineva sau ceva:

   I read *an* interesting article about the economic crisis in yesterday's paper.

   Jack's son is *a* talented artist.

   He studied International Relations at the University and became *a* politician.

   I bought *a* painting that reminded me of my childhood home.

   My best friend wrote *an* interesting article on education for the online version of the Washington Post.

4. cu unele expresii numerice însemnând “unu” sau cu expresii ale prețului, vitezei, raportului și cantității:
   A hundred people came to her wedding.
   He’s crazy driving at 190 kilometres *an* hour.
   You must eat 5 meals *a* day if you want to keep your metabolism burning.
   There was *a* great deal of team effort put into this project.

5. cu substantive numărabile la singular pentru a da definiții, a face afirmații generale, exclamații sau când ne exprimăm dorințe:
   An opinion should always be the result of careful analysis.
   A house built of stone is stronger than *a* house built of wood.
   A leopard cannot change its spots. (proverb)
   Hm! What *an* odd thing to say.
   I’d like *a* cool glass of lemonade, please.

C. Utilizare – **THE**.

1. înaintea unui substantiv singular numărabil sau nenumărabil sau a unui substantiv plural numărabil pentru a face o nouă referire la ceva ce a fost deja sau la care s-a făcut deja aluzie:
   He wanted to go to the bank to change some money, but all *the* banks were on strike.
   You can still see *the* scar from my accident two years ago.
   Do you remember *the* fun we had last summer?

2. pentru a face referire la cineva sau ceva anume:
   The American economy is suffering at the moment.
   The people I work with are polite, but not very friendly.
   I don't like *the* newest fashion trends.

3. în fața unui substantiv reprezentând o anume persoană sau un lucru sau un grup de persoane sau lucruri:
   I don't feel well. Can you call *the* doctor? (= medicul personal)
   The kids aren't at home. (= proprii tăi copii)
   Can you pass me *the* salt, please? (= sarea de pe această masă)
   Shall I drive *the* car? (= această mașină)
   Maria Callas sang so beautifully that *the* audience threw flowers onto *the* stage. (= publicul care o urmărea a aruncat flori pe scena pe care cânta ea)

4. cu referire la ceva unic în mod absolut:
   The sun rises in *the* East and sets in *the* West.
   The weather in *the* Antarctica is very cold.
   The President of *the* United States visited *the* Netherlands last week.

5. în fața adjectivelor pentru a face referire la un anumit grup sau clasă de oameni. În acest caz NU este nevoie de substantiv:
   In "survival of the fittest", Darwin cannot be contested.
   The issue of *the* unemployed came up again in public discourse.

Sometimes it's hard to separate *the* good from *the* bad these days.

6. în fața unui substantiv la singular pentru a se referi la un anume grup de oameni, animale sau obiecte:
   The Indian lion is smaller than *the* African lion.
   The dolphin is said to be a very intelligent animal.
   Thomas Edison invented *the* light bulb.
   The customer is always right.

7. înaintea unor substantive proprii pentru a denumi zone geografice, nume de mări și râuri, lanțuri muntoase, grupuri de insule, nume la plural de țări și deșerturi:
   the Middle East, *the* North of England, *the* Ivory Coast
   the Atlantic, *the* Mediterranean Sea, *the* English Channel
   the Himalayas, *the* Alps, *the* Carpathians
   the Hawaiian Islands, *the* Falklands
   the United States of America, *the* Netherlands, *the* Philippines
   the Arizona Desert, *the* Sahara Desert

NOTĂ: **THE** nu se folosește cu nume de munți izolați.
Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland.
THE nu se folosește cu nume de lacuri.
Lake Superior, Lake Victoria, Lake Ontario

8. în fața numelor de instrumente muzicale:
   Mozart played *the* piano when he was only 4 years old.

The guitar has always been my boyfriend's favourite instrument.

9. în fața unor adjective – naționalități cu referire la oameni dintr-o anumită țară. Aici se folosește un verb la plural:
   The Swiss have decided not to join the EU.
   The American athletes are doing very well in this year's Olympics.

NOTĂ: În anumite cazuri, se pot folosi numai substantive la plural.

The Germans were upset about losing WW II.
The Americans like to say "time is money".

10. înaintea adjectivelor superlative și a numeralelor ordinale:
    Neil Armstrong was *the* first man to walk on the moon.
    Jena is *the* most beautiful girl in my class.
    That is *the* weirdest thing I have ever heard.

NOTĂ: Uneori numeralele ordinale pot fi folosite fără **THE** atunci când se face referire la ordinea în care se petrec evenimentele.

Brendan came *first* and Colin *second* at 100 meters.
We went to Manhattan *first*, then on to Brooklyn.

D. Utilizare – NU se folosește articolul.

1. în fața substantivelor nenumărabile sau numărabile la plural când se face o afirmație generală (adesea precedate de determinanți ca: ***some, any, a piece of, a lot of*** etc.):

   Water is hard to find in the desert.
   Pollution in big cities is very worrying.
   Dogs are man's best friend.
   There is some *luggage* to be taken upstairs.
   Is there any *soup* left?

2. în fața substativelor abstracte când sunt folosite în mod generic: *beauty, happiness, fear, hope, knowledge, intelligence* etc.; cu excepția cazurilor când sunt folosite cu sens mai bine specificat:

   Knowledge comes to us through our senses. DAR: She got the job because she has *a knowledge* of English.
   Beauty is in the eye of the beholder. DAR: What *a beauty*!

3. în fața substantivelor proprii, nume de persoane și numele unei companii, cu excepția situațiilor când se vorbește de familie ca un tot:

   He works for *Coca-Cola*.
   Bill and Hillary Clinton are coming to dinner tonight. DAR: *The* Clintons are coming to dinner tonight.

4. pentru a vorbi despre sporturi, în fata numelor de echipe etc:

   He loves *football* and supports *Manchester Utd*.

5. înaintea meselor zilei:

   Where did you have *breakfast / lunch / dinner*?

6. înaintea cuvintelor ***home, church, university, prison, hospital, market*** etc. atunci când ele reprezintă o instituție sau o idee generală. **THE** se folosește totuși atunci când se face o referire specială la locul respectiv:

   Al Capone was arrested and put in *prison* for tax evasion. (ne referim nu la o anumită închisoare, ci la instituție)

   His mother went to *the prison* once a week to visit him. (aici ne referim la acea închisoare unde se afla Al Capone)

   My mother goes to *church* every Sunday. (biserică în sensul de instituție, serviciu religios)

   She sometimes goes to *the church* near the Royal Palace. (acea biserică anume).

   Our *University* is 150 years old. (instituția universității)

   I often go to *the university* to talk to my professors. (la o universitate anume, în clădirea ei)

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați cu **a, an** sau **the** spațiile libere ale acestei expuneri, dacă este necesar.

Tomorrow we are leaving for ..... (1) Cannes by ..... (2) plane. We are going to ..... (3) famous film festival there. I am ..... (4) passionate film fan, and some of my favorite films won awards there. We must first find ..... (5) suitable hotel, as for us, it has to be ..... (6) cheap hotel. We can't afford ..... (7) expensive one. My friend Jack wants to take ..... (8) as many pictures as he can, he is ..... (9) keen photographer. Last year we traveled around Scotland and he went around for 3 hours ..... (10) day only to take pictures. I hope that we will be lucky to see ..... (11) directors and stars that we love. Anyway, I am sure it will prove to be quite ..... (12) lovely experience.

2. Înlocuiți cuvintele cu litere aldine cu **a**, **an** sau **the** plus unul dintre substantivele din lista de mai jos.

article	*hotel*	*sky*
piano	*alarm-clock*	*dentist*
diamond-ring	*policeman*	*waiter*
criminal		

1. **He** served us lunch.
.....
2. I read **something** in the magazine yesterday.
.....
3. **Someone** stopped me when I was exiting the supermarket.

.....

4. I look at **it** at night when I can see millions of stars.

.....

5. I bought **one** for my fiancée.

.....

6. She went to see **one** for her toothache.

.....

7. **He** turned himself in at the police station.

.....

8. **It** went off at 6 o'clock in the morning.

.....

9. Diane played **it** beautifully.

.....

10. We stayed in **one** on our holidays in Ibiza.

.....

VOCABULAR

Endangered Species

1. **Habitat destruction**

Our planet is continually changing, causing habitats to be altered and modified. But when these changes occur too fast, species do not have time to adapt. Rapid habitat loss is the primary cause of species endangerment.

Human activity is the main drive behind rapid habitat loss. A few negative results of human activity on the habitat:

- the loss of microbes in soils that formerly supported tropical forests;
- the extinction of various types of fish and marine life in polluted waters;

- Greenhouse gases that have accelerated global warming.

Introduction of exotic species

Native species are those plants and animals that have a particular area as their natural habitat. They are well adapted to their local environment and live in a close relationship with the other native elements.

Exotic species, however, are intruders. They disrupt the delicate native balance and produce an unwanted ecological disaster. The worst situation is the one where introduced exotic species prey on the native ones, with massive loss of native species all over the world.

Overexploitation

Overexploitation means being used at an unsustainable rate. Species become severely endangered or even extinct due to excessive hunting.

For instance, unrestricted whaling during the 20^{th} century brought many species of whales to extremely low population sizes. After an international ban on whaling, some whale species, such as the grey whale, have made remarkable comebacks, while others remain threatened or endangered.

Nowadays, animals still suffer from overexploitation. In Asia, for example, rhino horns and tiger bones are in high demand for traditional medicine. As a result, these animals are endangered by poaching.

Disease

If a native species does not have a particular disease in its natural habitat, it does not develop natural genetic protection against it. When the disease is introduced through new species,

it has a dramatic toll. For example, rabies is presently destroying carnivore populations in East Africa.

Pollution

Pollution negatively affects the quality of air and water, and animals cannot defend themselves against it. Many of them die slow painful deaths due to polluted water sources. Plants also wither and die due to chemicals in the ground and in water.

IUCN Red List

Planet Earth has already lost many species of plants and animals. Nowadays, humans do most of the damage. In the last 500 years, over 800 species have become extinct because of human intervention and/or activity.

IUCN has compiled a list of threatened species of animals and plants. It is called the **Red List** and it records 41,415 species that are under threat today. Out of them, 16,306 are endangered species threatened with **extinction**.

2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below using the words in italics.

habitat	*ecosystems*	*deforestation*	*man*
plants	*environment*	*conservation*	*animal*

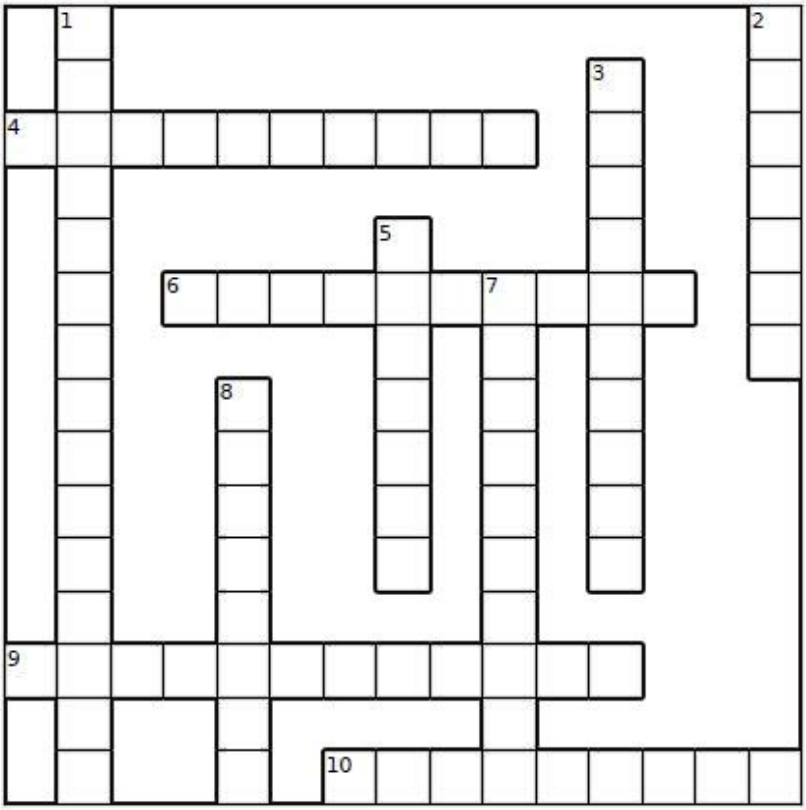
1. Humans depend on ……..... for oxygen, water and food.
2. The state of the ……. lies in a delicate balance.
3. ……..… loss is one of the main causes that endanger species.

4. 16,306 ……..…… species are threatened with extinction.
5. Unregulated logging and cattle grazing leads to massive ……
6. …….... are the main source of food for our planet.
7. As ……..…. is the main source of aggression on the ecosystem, it is our responsibility to make it right.
8. ……..……. is the key to preserving the habitat through responsible global policies.

3. Flagship species: the TIGER. How much do you know about tigers? Take this test to find out.

1. What percent of their historic range do tigers occupy today?
   a. 17% b. 10%
   c. 7% d. 25%
2. Tiger are very social animals:
   a. true b. false
3. Tigers live on which continent?
   a. Asia b. Europe
   c.Africa d.Australia
4. A tiger's favourite meal consists of:
   a. small animals, like rabbits and mice b.birds
   c. hoofed animals, like wil d deer or wild pigs
5. Tiger bone is used in traditional Chinese medicine.
   a. true b. false
6. The tiger population is thought to have fallen by about _____ since the turn of the 20th century.
   a. 95% b. 50%
   c. 25% d. 35%

4. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

4. At risk of becoming extinct.
6. A species likely to become endangered if no action is taken
9. Short for "biological diversity".
10. A meat eater.

Down

1. Efforts to protect our planet and its fauna and flora.
2. Animals, plants or micro-organisms that are similar and are able to reproduce.
3. A species that is sensitive to human activity.
5. Natural home of a plant or animal.
7. When this happens, a species is gone forever
8. Wild animals or plants.

Did you know?

- Humpback whales create the loudest sound of any living creature.
- A dog's sense of smell is 1,000 times stronger than humans.
- Mosquitoes are attracted most to the color blue.
- Giraffes have no vocal cords.
- A snail can sleep for 3 years.
- Of all known forms of animal life ever to inhabit the Earth, only about 10% still exist today.

LECȚIA 8

Substantivul. *Jobs*

GRAMATICĂ

ATENȚIE: În engleză, toate propozițiile trebuie să aibă subiect.

A. Genul.

1. Cele mai multe substantive au aceeași formă pentru toate genurile:
   friend, child, doctor, cousin, baby, teenager, artist, cook, dancer, driver, teacher

Genul poate fi indicat de un pronume însoțitor:

My friend sent *her* son a present. ("friend" este de genul feminin)

The doctor opened *his* bag. ("doctor" este un bărbat)

Child și *baby* pot fi considerate neutre:

The baby opened *its* mouth and started to cry.

Numele de țări sunt și ele considerate neutre:

Lately, Kenya has greatly improved *its* economy.

2. Multe substantive care denumesc oameni și animale au o formă feminină și una masculină:

son, daughter	*nephew, niece*	*uncle, aunt*
actor, actress	*waiter, waitress*	*gentleman, lady*
father, mother	*husband, wife*	*man, woman*
male, female	*hero, heroine*	*bull, cow*

3. genul poate fi indicat combinând substantive fără gen cu: ***boy, girl, male, female, man, woman, he-, she-***.

boy*friend*, ***girl****friend*	***male*** *pilot*, ***female*** *pilot*
man *dentist*, ***woman*** *dentist*	*wolf*, ***she****-wolf*
*police****man***, *police****woman***	*elf*, ***she****-elf*

NOTĂ: În încercarea de a elimina "discriminarea de gen" (*gender discrimination*) există o tendință de a înlocui "terminațiile" -**man** și -**woman** cu -**person** sau de a le elimina complet. În alte cazuri au fost create alte expresii sau alte cuvinte lipsite de gen.

salesman, saleswoman ⟶ *salesperson*

steward, stewardess ⟶ *flight attendant*

B. Numărul.

B.1. Substantivele numărabile – se pot număra, adica au număr. Pot avea atât forme de singular cât și de plural. La plural avem următoarele forme:

1. la majoritatea substantivelor se adaugă -s formei de singular:

*book, book****s***	*house, house****s***
*handkerchief, handkerchief****s***	*day, day****s***

2. substantivele terminate în ***o, ch, sh, s*** sau ***x*** primesc ***-es***:

*potat****o***, *potato****es***	*chur****ch***, *church****es***	*bru****sh***, *brush****es***
*bu****s***, *bus****es***	*kis****s***, *kiss****es***	*bo****x***, *box****es***

3. substantivele terminate în ***consoană + y*** pierd pe ***y*** și primesc ***-ies***:

*bab****y***, *bab****ies***	*factor****y***, *factor****ies***	*fl****y***, *fl****ies***

NOTĂ: Există excepții:

*kilo, kilo**s***	*photo, photo**s***	*piano, piano**s***
*radio, radio**s***	*soprano, soprano**s***	

4. unele substantive elimină ***-f/fe*** de la final și primesc ***-ves***:

*cal**f**, cal**ves***	*wi**fe**, wi**ves***	*wol**f**, wol**ves***
*hal**f**, hal**ves***	*lea**f**, lea**ves***	*li**fe**, li**ves***
*thie**f**, thie**ves***	*kni**fe**, kni**ves***	*sel**f**, sel**ves***
*loa**f**, loa**ves***	*shel**f**, shel**ves***	

5. unele substantive își modifică vocalele:

*f**oo**t, f**ee**t*	*t**oo**th, t**ee**th*	*g**oo**se, g**ee**se*
*m**a**n, m**e**n*	*wom**a**n, wom**e**n*	*child, child**ren***
*m**ou**se, m**i**ce*	*l**ou**se, l**i**ce*	*pe**rson**, pe**ople***

6. unele substantive au aceeași formă la singular și la plural:

   sheep, deer, aircraft, fish (RAR: fishes) trout, salmon, series, species, means, headquarters

7. unele substantive există numai la forma de plural:

   clothes, pants, pyjamas, scissors, eyeglasses, scales, stairs, savings, earnings, belongings, outskirts, wages, premises, surroundings, archives, customs, police, the Middle Ages

8. unele substantive împrumutate păstrează pluralul grecesc, italian sau latin:

crisis, crises	*cactus, cacti*	*bacterium, bacteria*
datum, data	*libretto, libretti*	*fungus, fungi*

nucleus, nuclei	*stimulus, stimuli*	*criterion, criteria*
basis, bases	*thesis, theses*	*oasis, oases*
axis, axes	*medium, media*	*phenomenon, phenomena*

NOTĂ: Engleza modernă folosește adesea ***data, media, bacteria*** cu sens plural, dar cu un verb la singular.

The latest *data* is hotly debated.

9. numele de familie se pot folosi la plural pentru a indica întreaga familie. Numelui i se adaugă un ***-s***. Nu au loc schimbări de ortografie:

   The *Kennedy**s*** are famous all over the world.

10. Substantivele colective se referă la un grup de oameni sau lucruri. Sunt în mod normal folosite la singular. În engleza britanică (Br.E.) se pot folosi atât cu verbe la singular cât și la plural. În engleza americană (Am.E.) au întotdeauna un verb la singular. Iată o listă de substantive colective uzuale:

    family, aristocracy, nobility, government, enemy, proletariat, press, opposition, jury, community, army, audience, crew, staff, team, committee, public

NOTĂ: Ocazional substantivele colective sunt folosite la plural și sunt numărabile.

Romeo and Juliet came from two feuding *families*.
The *governments* of Israel and Egypt agreed to sign the treaty.
Only two *teams* can get to the finals.

B.2. Substantivele nenumărabile – NU pot fi numărate, adica nu au număr. De obicei au numai formă de singular. Se împart în următoarele categorii:

1. substantive concrete:

water	*wood*	*metal*	*paper*
grass	*glass*	*oil*	*silver*
gold	*sand*	*snow*	*rain*
bread	*milk*	*coffee*	*butter*
wine	*fire*	*food*	*salt*

2. substantive abstracte:

love	*beauty*	*hope*	*relief*
experience	*advice*	*purity*	*joy*
freedom	*information*	*courage*	*evil*
duty	*capacity*	*education*	*intelligence*
time	*patience*	*reality*	*design*

NOTĂ: ***Work*** este nenumărabil, dar ***job*** este numărabil.

Lena is looking for *work*. James has two *jobs*.

Works înseamnă: fabrica, parte mecanică, producție literară, fapte sau acte.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta is known for her good *works*.

My father has the complete *works* of Charles Dickens in his library.

ATENȚIE: Iată câteva substantive nenumărabile în engleză care în alte limbi se pot deseori număra:

advice, baggage, luggage, furniture, damage, hair, shopping, homework, information, knowledge, money, weather, research, progress, business, spaghetti, news

3. substantive verbale (verbe terminate în ING): ***camping, dancing, shopping, jogging, singing*** etc.

   Smoking is dangerous for pregnant women.

   The traffic sign does not permit *parking* on this street.

4. nume de limbi: ***German, English, Chinese, Italian, Spanish*** etc.

   You speak excellent *English*.

5. unele nume de boli, științe și jocuri au forma de plural, dar în mod normal primesc un verb la singular. Sunt considerate nenumărabile: ***measles, mumps, dominoes, physics, politics, ethics, acoustics, statistics, mathematics, news, eletronics*** etc.

   Politics does not interest me.

   The latest *news* comes as a shock.

   Mathematics is an important subject. DAR: His *mathematics* were all wrong. (NU știința, ci calculele)

ATENȚIE: Substativele nenumărabile nu sunt niciodată precedate de expresii de număr (***a, an, one, two, three*** etc.). Iată câteva expresii folosite pentru a indica numărul/cantitatea:

- ***a piece of*** *information / furniture / advice / equipment / glass / paper / news*
- ***a type of*** *atmosphere / behavior / violence*
- ***an item of*** *luggage / baggage / news*
- ***a case of*** *mumps / measles / flu*
- ***a ray of*** *hope / sunshine*
- ***a lot of*** *strength / security*

C. Adjective folosite ca substantive – se foloseşte ***THE + adjectiv*** pentru:

1. grupuri de persoane cu aceleași caracteristici. Urmează un verb la plural:

   The injured were taken away by helicopter.
   The rich are not always as happy as we imagine.

2. calitate impersonală. Urmează un verb la singular:

   The forbidden has strong attraction for some people.

3. naționalitate (dacă nu există un cuvânt separat):

   the French, the English, the Japanese, the Irish
   DAR: *the Poles, the Romanians, the Finns*

D. Substantive compuse. Ele pot fi:

1. scrise ca un singur cuvânt, cuvinte separate sau cu cratimă. Dacă aveți îndoieli, cel mai bine e să consultați întotdeauna dicționarul:

   armchair can opener one-way street

2. numărabile sau nenumărabile:

alarm clock	*fast food*
compact disk	*human race*
tooth brush	*drinking water*
waiting room	*welfare state*
yellow pages	*pocket money*

3. compuse din două substantive. Primul substantiv este folosit ca adjectiv și este la singular:

   chain factory (a factory for chains)
   cotton skirt (a skirt made of cotton)

a ten-year-old girl (a girl who is ten years old)
car accident (an accident involving cars)

4. substantivele compuse numărabile formează pluralul aplicând regulile normale de plural ultimului substantiv:
   *mail box**es*** *sleeping bag**s*** *t-shirt**s***

NOTĂ: Uneori, dar rar, substantivele la plural pot fi folosite ca adjective:

sports car, customs department, clothes store, sales division, savings bank, news item

5. substantivele compuse formate din verbe complexe sau substantive legate cu ***of*** și ***in*** au plurale neregulate:
   *passer**s**-by* *runner**s**-up* *sister**s**-in-law*

E. Posesia – OF și genitivul sintetic.

1. în multe cazuri folosim ***of*** pentru a exprima posesia. Substantivele, folosite ca adjective, pot și ele uneori indica posesia:

*door **of** the car*	*car door*
*frame **of** the picture*	*picture frame*
*headquarters **of** the company*	*company headquarters*
*the color **of** the wall*	*the wall color*

NOTĂ: Adjectivele nu au număr. Substantivele care devin adjective sunt la singular:

the tops of the boxes *the box tops*

2. genitivul sintetic – în cazul persoanelor și animalelor folosim genitivul sintetic pentru a exprima posesia:

‘s	**‘**
toate substantivele singulare	-substantive plurale terminate în **-s**
substantivele plurale care NU se termină în **-s**	
Jesus’s, James’s *his mother’s* *my children’s*	*the teachers’* *the Gallaghers’* *his sisters’*

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați cu forma corectă de plural.

1. Chinese ..... (woman) used to bind their ..... (foot).
2. The ..... (man) were watching the supersonic ..... (aircraft) take off.
3. The ..... (child) saw many ..... (species) of ..... (fish) in the ..... (aquarium).
4. The ..... (mouse) ran among the ..... (person) gathered in the square.
5. What white ..... (tooth) you have!
6. They each brought home two ..... (cactus) and one ..... (octupus).
7. It took us 8 ..... (day) to visit two ..... (country).

2. Formați substantive compuse potrivind coloana A cu coloana B.

A	**B**
1. arm	a. sitter
2. bottle	b. pages
3. fast	c. heating
4. yellow	d. chair
5. lawn	e. directory
6. telephone	f. mower
7. chewing	g. conditioner
8. central	h. bag
9. air	i. opener
10. tea	j. food
11. alarm	k. gum
12. post	l. clock
13. baby	m. stop
14. heart	n. tale
15. burglar	o. attack
16. fairy	p. office
17. credit	q. lens
18. bus	r. card
19. bank	s. alarm
20. contact	t. account

3. Subliniați forma corectă.

1. The money borrowed from the bank *has been / have been* well used.
2. Jane's hair *is / are* tangled. *It needs / they need* brushing.
3. Please pass *a bread / a piece of bread*.

4. Swatch is a famous brand of *watchs / watches*.
5. The sick *needs / need* patience and care.
6. The Italians *are / is* known for their excellent *food / foods*.
7. People here *are / is* very friendly.
8. I buy *paper / a paper* every morning.

VOCABULAR

Jobs

1. Read the descriptions of some of the worst jobs ever!

1. Water caddy
As basic sanitation and running water only became available in the late 19th century, people needed to have water carried to their homes.
There were people who were paid to do exactly that: carry a 30-kilogram barrel on their back, to deliver water to houses and apartments all over the city. It also includes climbing many flights of stairs and a fair number of hills. Not to mention that you are not allowed to drink from it and this can become very tormenting on a hot day.
In order to make a living, one had to deliver about 36 barrels of water every day.

2. Leech collector
In the past, doctors believed that draining people of blood was very helpful. For that, they used leeches.
Because leeches were used quite often, doctors paid people to get them.

Usually women went to lakes and marshes to collect the worms. In order to find them, they used their own legs as bait. When they were attached, the leeches were put in jars and sent to doctors who delivered this expensive treatment.
This job left women with scarred legs.

3. Stone worker
In the medieval times of building castles and cathedrals, stone workers were in great demand.
First, there was the stone quarry, were people worked in very difficult conditions, without mechanised tools.
Then, there was the job of stone carver which meant many hours of carving hard rocks and inhaling dust.
If you worked on a constructions site, then your job would involve dangerous conditions of unsafe scaffolding at a great height.

4. Executioner
In an age when people were executed by order of the king, the most common form was beheading and hanging.
The first needed the help of an executioner using a ceremonial axe and a knife. Aside from having to perform the horrifying act, the executioner was also hated by everyone, including his family.
Sometimes the condemned paid the executioner to deal with them quickly – this meant to have a steady hand. It didn't always happen: Mary Queen of Scots only died after the second axe blow.

5. Whipping boy

In the past, the monarch ruled by divine right. This meant that the king or queen was chosen by God to rule. Their children were also divine.

However, this became a problem when a young prince or princess behaved badly and needed to be punished. As a divine person could not be punished, there was always a position of whipping boy at the court.

You would be fed, housed and clothed by the royal court – all you had to do is take the whipping deserved by the prince or princess, in case they did something bad.

6. Food taster

In the old days, aristocrats and kings tried to take out their enemies by poisoning their food.

In order to protect themselves, the kings would hire an official food taster.

Your job would be to takes everything before it touched the royal lips. The good side was that you had the chance to taste some of the best foods the royal chefs had to offer. The bad side was that you could always fall to the floor in agony and die from the poison meant for the king. Which actually happened, from time to time.

2. Which of these jobs in the past you absolutely couldn't do, under any circumstances? Please provide reasons.

3. Go to http://www.usgenweb.org/research/occupations.shtml to see a list of old occupations explained.

4. Why do you think we have such a high rate of unemployment today? Tick the appropriate answers.

- people are not educated
- people have enough money
- people are lazy
- people can’t find jobs

5. Try to come up with possible solutions for unemployment.

LECȚIA 9

Adjectivul. *My Future Career.*

GRAMATICĂ

A. Forma – adjectivele limbii engleze sunt **invariabile**. Ele nu au gen sau număr.

My sister used *a yellow towel*.
Her friend bought a basket full of *yellow lemons*.

NOTĂ: Adjectivele demonstrative sunt SINGURA excepție, având număr.

This shirt has been ironed. *That* skirt does not match with your top.
These flowers are beautiful. *Those* ducks look hungry.

B. Topica – când două sau mai multe adjective sunt folosite împreună:

1. adjectivele subiective sau de opinie (***boring, lovely, lazy***) sunt așezate în fața adjectivelor obiective sau concrete (***old, red, square***):

   Here's my *gorgeous new* pair of shoes!
   Ann is an *active young* lady.

2. adjectivele obiective sau concrete stau în următoarea ordine:

DIMENSIUNE – VARSTA – FORMA – CULOARE – ORIGINE – MATERIAL – SCOP

a *small oval* plate
an *orange French* lipstick
a *black metal walking* stick

C. Adectivele și prepozițiile – adjectivele sunt adesea urmate de prepoziții:

Our entire group of friends is *interested in* astronomy.
We were completely *satisfied with* the results.
Some people are *anxious about* air travel.
Andy was *polite to* the officer.

Iată o listă de adjective cu prepozițiile corespunzătoare:

at	**to**	**about**	**of**
bad	*married*	*sad*	*stupid*
expert	*cruel*	*sincere*	*nice*
good	*kind*	*sorry*	*generous*
slow	*loyal*	*sure*	*kind*
quick	*faithful*	*thrilled*	*generous*
shocked	*sensitive*	*worried*	
surprised	*rude*	*curious*	
amused	*useful*	*enthusiastic*	

in	**for**	**on**	**with**
interested	*bad*	*dependent*	*delighted*
expert	*responsible*		*disgusted*
successful	*useful*		*pleased*
			satisfied

D. Comparația adjectivelor.

1. comparativul și superlativul adjectivelor se formează:
   - adăugând **-er** și **-est** la sfârșitul adjectivelor monosilabice și celor terminate în **-y**, **-er**, **-ly**.
   - adăugând ***more*** și ***most*** înaintea adjectivelor de două sau mai multe silabe.

Comparația regulată

adjectiv	**comparativ**	**superlativ**
warm	warmer	the warmest
happy	happier	the happiest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
boring	more boring	the most boring
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent

Comparația neregulată

adjectiv	**comparativ**	**superlativ**
good, well	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much, many	more	the most
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest

NOTĂ: Adjectivele de o silabă terminate într-o consoană, dublează consoana: *fa**t**, fa**tt**er, the fa**tt**est*

Adjectivele terminate în consoană **+y**, transformă pe **y** în **i**: *pretty, pretti**e**r, the pretti**e**st*

2. se folosește **as + adjectiv + as** în propoziții afirmative pentru a exprima egalitatea și **as / so +adjectiv + as** în propoziții negative:

Your eyesight <u>is</u> *as good as* mine.
Peter <u>isn't</u> *as / so short as* his brother.

3. **adjectivul la comparativ + than** pentru a exprima diferența:
   That watch on his hand looks *more expensive than* mine.
   You seems *more nervous than* when I last saw you.

NOTĂ: Comparațiile pot fi făcute atât cu **more** cât și cu **less**.
Paris is *more* interesting than Lisbon.
Lisbon is *less* interesting than Paris.

4. **comparativ + and + comparativ**, pentru a exprima creșterea sau descreșterea gradată a calității:
   The dog is growing *bigger and bigger*.
   She seems *less and less* convinced that she should apply to Erasmus.
   I'm feeling *more and more* irritated by Alex.

D. Tipuri de adjective.

1. **<u>Adjective calificative</u>** - fomă: ***young, empty, small, spacious, black, elegant, ugly, strong, lonely, intelligent, round, happy, hard, creative, rough, transparent*** etc.
   The *young* men were laughing in the street.
   As I looked up, there was only the *blue* sky.

Participiile prezente (formele în *-ing*) și participiile trecute (formele în *-ed*) sunt folosite ca adjective calitative. Participiile prezente au sens activ, iar participiile trecute au sens pasiv.

Participiu prezent	**Participiu trecut**
boring	*bored*
amusing	*amused*
interesting	*interested*
tiring	*tired*
frightening	*frightened*

The student grew *bored* during the lecture.
J.J. Abrams's new film is *frightening*.

2. **Adjective posesive** - formă: (sg) ***my, your, his / her / its***; (pl) ***our, your, their***. Se folosesc:
   - pentru a face referire la posesor:
     I took off *my* shoes.
     He drove *his* own car to the airport.
     The photograph has lost *its* original colours.
   - cu părți ale corpului și haine:
     The workers washed *their* hands before having lunch.
     Jim put on *his* new cowboy boots.
   - cu **own**, pentru a întări ideea de posesie:
     She cleaned *her own* room.
     It isn't *his own* work. Joffrey helped him do it.

3. **Adjective interogative** - formă: ***what, which*** si ***whose***. Utilizare:
   - **what** se folosește pentru lucruri:
     What book are you reading? (ar putea fi orice carte)
   - **which** se folosește pentru persoane sau lucruri în cazul unei alegeri limitate:

Which book do you prefer? (dintre cele pe care le-ai citit)

Which boys are you tutoring? (dintre cei care au nevoie de îndrumare)

- **whose** se folosește pentru persoane și exprima posesia:

Whose car have they borrowed?

4. **Adjective cantitative** - formă: ***much, many, little, few, some, any, no*** și toate numerele folosite adjectival. Utilizare:
   - **many** și **few** se folosesc cu substantive numărabile, **much** și **little** se folosesc cu substantive nenumărabile:

     many magazines, *few* inhabitants

     much money, *little* happiness
   - **much** și **many** se pot combina cu **how**:

     How much money did you spend at the mall?

     How many times have I told you this?
   - **no** se folosește în propoziții afirmative pentru a exprima negația:

     My husband speaks *no* Spanish. (= Sotul meu nu vorbeste spaniola deloc.)

     No drinks were offered during the flight. (= Nu au oferit nici o bautura in timpul zborului.)

5. **Adjective demonstrative** - formă: ***this, that, these, those***. Utilizare:
   - demostrativele sunt SINGURELE adjective variabile din limba engleză. Se acordă în număr cu substantivul determinat:

singular	**plural**
this book	*these* books
that tree	*those* trees

This skirt is big, *that* skirt is the right size.
These plums are ripe, *those* plums are not.

- **this, these** se referă la persoane și lucruri din apropierea vorbitorului. **That, those** se referă la persoane și lucruri aflate mai departe de vorbitor:

This picture is unflattering.
These cookies are delicious.
That airplane is flying too low.
Those clouds look fluffy.

6. **Adjective distributive** - formă: ***each, every, all, both, either, neither***. Utilizare:
   - **each** înseamnă "considerat separat sau individual". E urmat de substantiv la singular:

   Each word was carefully chosen.

   - **every** poate însemna "considerați împreună" sau "considerați separat". Urmează un substantiv la singular:

   Every girl had a red hair ribbon. (= Fiecare fată avea o panglică roșie în păr.)
   Every circle is round. (= Toate cercurile sunt rotunde.)

   - **either** înseamnă "oricare din cel / cele doi / două":

   Either dress is suitable for the party.

   - **neither** înseamnă "nici unul / una din cei / cele doi / două". Verbul trebuie să fie la afirmativ:

   Neither of you should go to that party.

NOTĂ: **Either… or** implică o alegere:

You can have *either* omlette *or* cereals for breakfast.

Neither… nor subliniază cele două negații:

Neither teenagers *nor* children were admitted.

EXERCIȚII

1. Alegeți cuvântul corect pentru fiecare spațiu. Rețineți că prepozițiile sunt importante pentru a alege corect.

useful	*expert*	*dependent*	*married*	*sorry*
polite	*stupid*	*responsible*	*satisfied*	*interested*

1. Jack is …… at cooking Italian pasta.
2. Claire has been …… to Thomas for five years.
3. Ellen is …… about the accident she caused.
4. I feel …… for my younger sister.
5. It's really very …… of him to insult his boss.
6. The manager sounded very …… with Edward's report.
7. His son is …… in zoology.
8. Please try to be …… to your grandmother.
9. He is …… on his secretary's good memory.
10. That old mop would certainly be …… for cleaning the floor.

2. Completați propozițiile folosind forma corectă de comparativ sau superlativ a adjectivelor dintre paranteze. Adăugați *as, than* sau *the* unde este necesar.

1. Your son is …… in the class. (tall)
2. He is not ……..…… as when I first talked to him. (happy)
3. Soccer is …… game in the world. (popular)
4. Alexandra is more …….... her sisters. (musically talented)
5. I found Aronofsky's last film …… than his previous ones. (good)
6. Dan is a lot …… he used to be. (responsible)
7. The president seemed ……. as usual. (confident)
8. These are …… cherries I have ever eaten. (sweet)
9. Why do you think Heather is …… Janet? (beautiful)
10. In my opinion Marlon Brando is …….. actor of all. (good)

VOCABULAR

My Future Career

1. In order to choose the best career, you must first get to know yourself better. You do that by gathering specific information

about yourself – this is called *self-assessment*. A self assessment should include a look at the following: values, interests, personality, and skills.

a. Values*:* the things that are important to you, such as: a high position, spare time, autonomy etc.
b. Interests*:* what you enjoy doing, such as: listening to music, taking pictures, hanging out with friends etc.
c. Personality*:* how are you, as a person, such as: communicative, shy, adventurous etc.
d. Skills*:* the activities you are good at, such as: writing, computers, cooking etc.

Don't forget to ask yourself some key questions about your future career:

- Is a high salary important to me?
- Is it important for my work to involve interaction with people?
- Is it important for my work to make a contribution to society?
- Is having a job with a high position important for me?

2. Take this self-assessment quiz to find out more about yourself and on what should your future career focus on. Select one of the two answers to each question. Then read the results to find out your profile.

1. Are you more likely to:
    a. think before you act?
    b. act before you think?
2. Would you rather be:
    a. deeply involved in one or two important projects?

b. superficially involved in lots of projects?

3. Are you:
    a. more practical than imaginative?
    b. more imaginative than practical?
4. Do you tend to:
    a. listen more and talk less?
    b. talk a lot and listen less?
5. Do you prefer to:
    a. use what you know?
    b. learn new things?
6. When working on a project would you rather:
    a. think things through in your head and then share your ideas with others?
    b. think out loud and brainstorm with a group?
7. When making decisions, do you:
    a. analyse everything and weigh up the evidence?
    b. base them on what you feel is right?
8. At work, do you:
    a. avoid being at the centre of the action?
    b. enjoy being at the centre of the action?
9. Are you generally:
    a. punctual - always on time?
    b. late - always running a few minutes behind?
10. Are you a:
    a. realist?
    b. dreamer?
11. When making decisions, do you prefer to:
    a. analyse things first and then decide?
    b. do what feels right at the moment?
12. When you are asked a question, do you:
    a. hesitate, think things through and then answer?
    b. respond quickly and improvise?

13. Do you find yourself more:
    a. meticulous and slow paced?
    b. spontaneous and fast moving?
14. Do you focus on:
    a. reality?
    b. possibilities?
15. Do you enjoy working:
    a. alone?
    b. with others?

ANSWERS

If you have a majority of A, then:

You are an analytical person who likes exact things. You are more suited for a desk job where people don't disturb you and you have time to think and solve your problems.

You don't like to make decisions on the spot and that is why you don't react well to pressure. That is why you are more comfortable working on a computer than with people. But if complex situation needs a lot of attention and calculated thinking – you're the person to save the day!

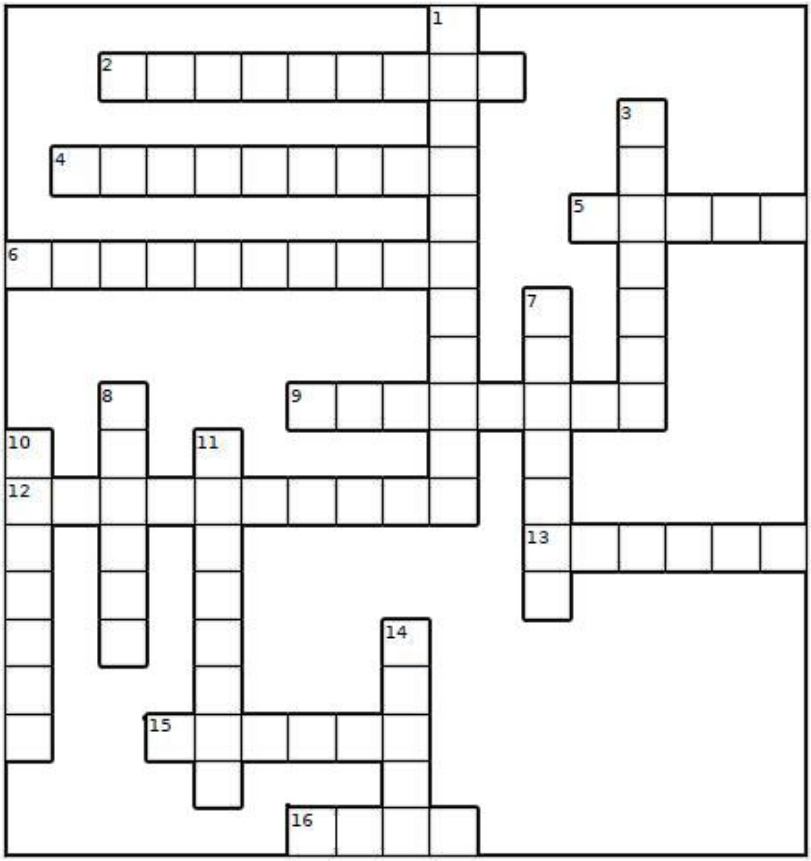
If you have a majority of B, then:

You are a communicative person who likes to try new things. You are more suited for an outdoor job or one that involved a lot of dynamic activity, where you can meet and interact with people.

You don't like to stay in an office and only work with a computer screen and that is why you tend to jump into all new ideas that could bring something exciting into your life. You love to be in the centre of attention. But if a new situation

needs creative and out-of-the-box thinking – you're the person to save the day!

3. Follow the hints from **Across** and **Down** to complete the crossword.



Across
2....keeps us safe.
4....teaches students.
5....flies airplanes.
6....writes the news.
9....makes expensive clothes.
12....handles money in a firm.
13....sails the sea.
15....grows crops.
16....prepares meals in restaurant.

Down
1....cuts and styles hair.
3....paints pictures.
7....looks after your teeth.
8....looks after your health.
10....cleans the building.
11....makes music.
14....looks after the sick.

LECȚIA 10

Pronumele. *Racism*

Pronumele înlocuiesc substantive. Cele șase tipuri de adjective (*calitativ, posesiv, interogativ, cantitativ, demonstrativ, distributiv*) prezentate în Lecția 9 au forme pronominale. Ele urmează în general reguli identice. Există de asemenea și ***pronume personale*** și ***reflexive***.

A. **Adjective calificative + one / ones**

1. înlocuiește un substantiv care a fost menționat mai devreme (adică are funcție de pronume):

   I won't lend you my new laptop. You can borrow my *old one*.

   My brother missed his train. He caught the *next one* instead.

2. superlativele și culorile pot fi folosite singure:

   Melissa is *the best* (dancer).

   Don't wear your blue shoes. *The black* (ones) look better.

   That painting is *the most valuable* (one) in the museum.

B. **Pronumele posesive** – formă: (sg) ***mine, your, his / hers***; (pl) ***ours, yours, theirs***. Utilizare – pronumele posesive înlocuiesc adjectivele posesive. Substantivul care lipsește a fost menționat mai înainte.

This is my book. This book is *mine*.

We're using his card, not her card. We're using *his*, not *hers*.

NOTĂ: ***Of yours*** înseamnă **one of your + substantiv**.

of mine înseamnă **one of my + substantiv** etc.

John is *a friend of ours*. = John is *one of our friends*.

C. **Pronume interogative** – formă: ***who, whom, whose, what, which***. Utilizare:

	Persoane	**Lucruri**
subiect	who	what
	which	which
complement	whom, who	what
	which	which
posesiv	whose	

NOTĂ: Pronumele interogative sunt invariabile. Ele au o singură formă.

Who is that girl on TV?

Who are those men at the door?

În engleza formală ***whom*** este folosit ca și complement obiect direct. Engleza vorbită îl folosește pe ***who***.

Whom did you see? (formal)

Who did you see? (informal)

D. **Pronume cantitative** – formă: ***much, many, little, few, some, any, none***. Utilizare:

1. ***many*** și ***few*** înlocuiesc substantive numărabile; ***much*** și ***little*** înlocuiesc substantive nenumărabile:

   Many showed up but only a *few* were lucky get into the club.

   He didn't spend *much* (money). In fact he spent very *little*.

2. ***none*** se folosește în propoziții afirmative pentru a exprima negația:

   If all friends were like you, I'd rather have *none*.
   Britney hates high heels. She wears *none*.

ATENȚIE! **Some, any, no** se combină cu **-one, -body, -thing** formând cuvintele compuse: ***someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything, no one, nobody, nothing***. Aceste pronume urmează aceleași reguli.

Does *anyone* want to accompany me?
They saw *something* strange at the gas station.
Nothing happened, I swear.

E. **<u>Pronumele demonstrative</u>** – formă: ***this, that, these*** și ***those***. Utilizare:

1. pronumele demonstrative se acordă în număr cu substantivul pe care îl înlocuiesc:

   This (cheeseburger) is mine. *That* is his.
   These (cheeseburgers) are mine. *Those* are his.

2. ***this, these*** se referă la obiecte din preajma vorbitorului. ***That, those*** se referă la obiecte aflate mai departe de vorbitor:

   This (one) is here, *that* (one) is there.

F. **<u>Pronumele distributive</u>** – formă: ***each, all, everyone / everybody, everything, both, either, neither***. Utilizare:

1. ***each*** înseamnă "considerați individual" și urmează un verb la singular; ***all*** înseamnă "considerați împreună" și urmează un verb la plural:

   Each chose the film he preferred.

All are welcome.

2. ***each, all, both*** și ***either / neither*** pot fi urmate de **OF + substantiv / pronume**:
   Each of the boys / us felt ashamed.
   All of the students / you are invited to the club.
   Both of his grandparents / them are still living.
   Either of you / Neither of the men can go.

G. **Pronume personale** – formă:

subiect	**complement**
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Utilizare:

1. toate verbele limbii engleze (cu excepția imperativelor) TREBUIE să aibă subiect pronominal:
   They dislike being called "different".
   DAR: Come here!

2. complementele pronominale (directe sau indirecte) urmează o prepoziție sau verbul:
   I spoke to *her* immediately after the news broke.
   We saw *them* kissing on the sofa.
   He gave *her* an engagement ring.

3. ***you*** and ***one*** sunt folosite impersonal cu sensul de *everyone, no one* sau *anyone*. ***One*** are un aspect formal. ***You*** este mai frecvent în engleza vorbită:

   You / one should respect the basic liberties of others. (= Everyone should respect the basic liberties of others.)

   You / one cannot enter that lab. (= No one can enter that lab.)

4. ***they*** este folosit impersonal cu sensul de "lumea spune", "se zice":

   They say he's slightly deranged. (= People say he's slightly deranged.)

5. ***it + be*** se folosește:
   - pentru lucruri sau ființe cu genul necunoscut:

     Where's my book? *It is* on the shelf.

     Look at that dog! *It's* chewing your shoes.
   - cu un substantiv / complement pronominal pentru a se referi la persoane:

     Who's at the door? It's Roxanne.

     Who was yelling on the phone? *Was it* him? No, *it was* me.
   - în expresii despre vreme, temperatură, timp, date, distanțe:

     It's cold outside.

     What time *is it*? *It's* nine o'clock.

     It's the 4th of July.

     How far *is it* to Dallas? *It's* ten miles.

H. **Pronume reflexive** – formă:

singular	**plural**
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

Utilizare:

1. cu verbe reflexive. Cele mai frecvente verbe reflexive sunt: ***to enjoy oneself, to amuse oneself, to help oneself, to hurt oneself, to trouble oneself, to cut oneself, to wash oneself*** etc.

   He must have hurt *himself* during the game, he is bleeding.

   Please help *yourself* to the buffet!

NOTĂ: Multe verbe care sunt în mod normal reflexive în alte limbi NU sunt reflexive în engleză. Astfel de verbe sunt: ***to wash, to dress, to comb, to shave, to meet*** etc.

Alice and Alex met last year.

He shaved his beard.

2. cu funcție de complemente prepoziționale:

   She looked *at herself* in the mirror.

   Why are you so angry *with yourself*?

3. pentru întărire:

   The president *himself* attended the summit.

   The queen *herself* made the decision.

NOTĂ: **By + pronume reflexiv** înseamnă "de unul singur". Un pronume reflexiv folosit cu un verb nereflexiv înseamnă "fără ajutorul nimănui".

I live *by myself*. = I live alone.
I fixed it *myself*. = I fixed it without any help.

EXERCIȚII

1. Alegeți răspunsul corect:

1. They / them helped we / us install the software.
2. I / me saw you / your waiting for the bus this morning.
3. It / he is the first day of spring.
4. She / her decided to go with they / them.
5. Why are you / he interested in she / her?
6. We / us spoke to he / him yesterday.

2. Alegeți un cuvânt compus din lista de mai jos și completați spațiile; unele cuvinte pot fi folosite de mai multe ori.

somebody	*someone*	*something*
anybody	*anyone*	*anything*
nobody	*no one*	*nothing*

1. I'm thirsty! Is there …… to drink?
2. The boss has …… important to tell you. You must call him right away.
3. The vet says there is …… wrong with your dog. He's perfectly healthy.
4. The door bell is ringing. There's …… at the door.
5. …… exciting ever happens to me!

6. …… ever tells me what is going on. It's so frustrating!
7. Didn't …… call to thank you?
8. There's …… in the safe. It's quite empty!
9. There is …… waiting at the moment. You can go it now.
10. Shall I make them …… for dinner? They haven't had …… to eat since last night.

3. Aşezaţi cuvintele în ordinea corectă.

1. is writing/she/him/a love letter
……
2. enjoyed/I/them/telling/about it
……
3. is interesting/it/to listen/to him
……
4. you/can't/to him/it/give?
……
5. likes/he/her/calling
……
6. you/don't/fix/why/for us/it?
……
7. it/cleaned/we/for him
……
8. will repair/they/it/for us
……
9. sent/we/to them/it
……
10. please/it/give/to him
……

VOCABULAR

Racism

1. The fight against racism.

A. **Martin Luther King Jr**.
Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the most important leaders of the American civil rights movement. King was a Baptist minister and also became a civil rights activist early in his career. He led the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

> The **Montgomery Bus Boycott** was a political and social protest campaign started in 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama, intended to oppose the city's policy of racial segregation. The boycott started when Rosa Parks was arrested after refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man. She was sitting in the fifth row (the first row that blacks could occupy). Soon, all of the first four rows were filled up, and a white man walked on. Since blacks and whites could not be in the same row, the bus driver wanted all of the blacks to move. Parks refused to do so and was practically dragged off of the bus. When found guilty she appealed de decision and fought for her rights. As a result, Rosa Parks is considered one of the pioneers of the civil rights movement.

Martin Luther King Jr.'s efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech, where he presented the civil rights movement to the public.

> *I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these*

> *truths to be self-evident, that **all men are created equal'**.*
> *I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.*

In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other non-violent means. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee.

B. **Nelson Mandela**

Nelson Mandela is a former freedom fighter who became the first president of South-Africa in the post-**apartheid** period. His ambition as a child was to study law and make a contribution to the freedom movement in South Africa.

> The African National Congress (ANC – formed in South Africa in 1912) was an association of young blacks, whose aim was to improve the situation for black people in the whole of Africa. They wanted to represent the millions of working people in the towns and countryside who had no vote and no power.

During the 1950s, Mandela was banned from working as a lawyer and was often arrested and imprisoned. From 1962, he spent 27 years in detention before he was released on 11th February 1990. After being sentenced, he said this:

> *I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all*

people live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if necessary, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

In 1991, the ANC held its first national conference inside South Africa after being banned for decades. Mandela was elected president of the ANC. In 1993, he agreed to accept the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of all the South Africans who suffered to bring peace to the nation. He was president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

3. Do you know some of the most important articles in the ***Declaration of Human Rights***? Fill in the gaps in the articles below with the words in italics.

law	*protection*	*rights*
Declaration	*reason*	*brotherhood*
equal	*conscience*	*security*
discrimination	*free*	*servitude*
slavery	*liberty*	

Article 1.

All human beings are born …….. and equal in dignity and ……... They are endowed with …….. and …… and should act towards one another in a spirit of …….

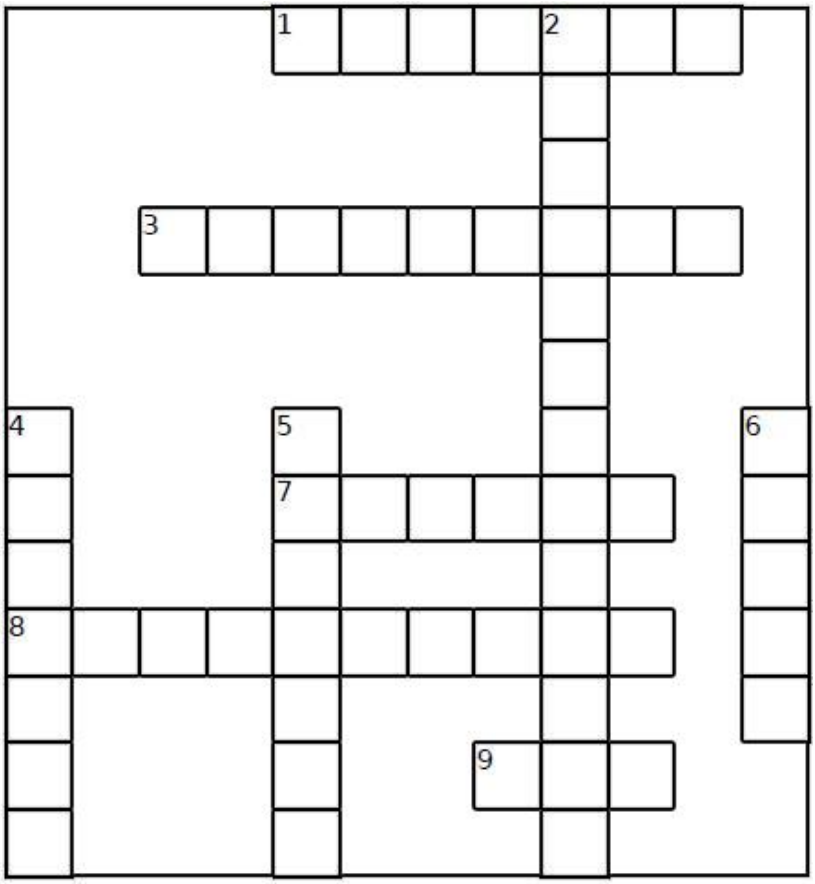
Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, ……. and ……of person.

Article 4.
No one shall be held in …… or …….; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 7.
All are …… before the law and are entitled without any ……to equal protection of the …….. All are entitled to equal ……against any discrimination in violation of this …… and against any incitement to such discrimination.

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. ..... is one of the fundamental principles behind Human Rights.
3. Many ..... during war have their human rights violated.

7. The human ..... are a collection of freedoms and liberties.
8. Freedom of ..... is a human right that is often contested by authoritarian regimes.
9. All people are entitled to have their rights protected by the .....

Down

2. The UN is the ..... organization that ensures that human rights are observed everywhere.
4. ..... International is a very well-known organization fighting for human rights.
5. ..... is the most important inalienable human right.
6. Sometimes, the violation of human rights is only solved in .....

LECȚIA 11

Propoziții atributive relative și pronume relative. *Pollution*

GRAMATICĂ

A. Pronume relative – formă:

	Subiect	**Complement**	**Posesiv**
persoane	who that	who / whom that	whose
obiecte	which that	which that	whose

B. Propoziții relative – există două tipuri:

1. **Subordonate relative calificative**. Utilizare: pronumele relative pot fi:
   - subiect:
     The girl *who / that* has red hair is his sister.
     All *who / that* met Monica admired her.
     He studied the picture *which / that* showed the princess in the car.
     We never met anyone *who / that* liked him.

NOTĂ: Pronumele calificative **subiecte** (who, which, that) sunt uneori înlocuite în relativele calificative de:

1. un participiu prezent:
   The highway *which / that leads* to Sydney has been closed. = The highway *leading* to Sydney has been closed.

2. un participiu trecut:
   The man *who / that was caught* stealing was arrested. = The man *caught* stealing was arrested.

3. un INFINITIV, după ***the only, the last, the first, the second*** etc:
   The only swimmer *who / that won* 8 medals was Michael Phelps. = The only swimmer *to win* 8 medals was Michael Phelps.
   - complement:
     She is the woman (*who / that*) we met last night.
     The milk (*which / that*) I bought has gone bad.

ATENȚIE! Când este folosit cu funcție de complement, de obicei pronumele relativ este omis (după cum se vede în exemplele de mai sus).

- posesiv:
  There is the musician whose composition won first prize.
  Where is the restaurant whose chef is so famous?
- complement prepozitional (***who, that*** sau ***whom*** se folosesc pentru persoane; ***which*** sau ***that*** se folosesc pentru lucruri):
  The man *to whom* I spoke was very rude.
  SAU: The man (*whom / who / that*) I spoke *to* was very rude.
  The subject *in which* he is interested is sociology.
  SAU: The subject (*which / that*) he is interested *in* is sociology.

ATENȚIE! Prepozițiile sunt de obicei plasate DUPĂ verb în propoziția subordonată, iar pronumele relativ se omite.

2. **Subordonate relative explicative** – formă: subordonatele nu folosesc niciodată pronumele relativ ***that***, nu omit niciodată pronumele relative, sunt întotdeauna separate prin virgule. Utilizare: pronumele relativ poate fi:
   - subiect:
     Our teachers, *who* are quite young, have good tastes in music.
     That dirty truck, *which* looks abandoned, is mine.
   - complement:
     Dr. Smith, *whom* I met a year ago, has a blog.
     Their computer, *which* was bought 6 months ago, has stopped working.
   - posesiv:
     My grandmother, *whose* eightieth birthday we celebrated in May, broke her leg last week.
     Our lodge, *whose* paint is peeling, looks terrible.
   - complement prepozițional (***whom / who*** se folosesc pentru persoane; ***which*** se folosește pentru lucruri):
     The wanted man, *for whom* the police are looking, used to live in our town.
     SAU: The wanted man, *whom / who* the police are looking *for*, used to live in our town.
     SAU: The wanted man, the police are looking *for*, used to live in our town.

NOTĂ: ***Which*** se folosește cu referire la o propoziție precedentă:

Gordon testified that he had never met her, *which* was a lie.

What se folosește cu sensul de "lucrurile care, ceea ce":

What Gordon said was a lie.

All / both / few / most / some + of + whom / which se referă la persoane și lucruri:

The people from the plane, *all of whom* were ill, were hospitalized.

The two Mayan artifacts, *both of which* were museum pieces, were stolen.

EXERCIȚII

1. Transformați propozițiile ca în exemplu:

1. I'll bring the article about which they spoke.

……..*I'll bring the article they spoke about*……

2. The murderer for whom the police are looking is very dangerous.

……

3. The young woman with whom Ryan went to the cocktail party was very posh.

……

4. The child for whom Diana cares is two years old.

……

5. The telescope through which we looked allowed us to see the Moon at night.

……

6. The painting at which you are looking is an original Picasso.

……

7. I love the music to which you are listening.

……

8. The vacation about which I have been dreaming is a week on a deserted tropical island.

……

2. Transformați propozițiile înlocuind **subordonata relativă** cu un participiu prezent, participiu trecut sau cu o construcție infinitivală.

1. The children who are wearing blue T-shirts are from our team.

……

2. The car which is parked in front of the building is Victor's.

……

3. The man who is running up the street attacked this woman!

……

4. The last person who abandoned the ship was the captain.

……

5. The only thing that you can do is to call an ambulance.

……

6. The noise which is being made by the construction workers is unbearable.

……

7. I'd like to meet the woman who is speaking about cultural anthropology.

……

8. She will be the first woman who will be elected to the presidency in our country.

……

3. Combinați cele două propoziții folosind **pronume relative**. Faceți toate modificările necesare. Nu uitați virgulele pentru subordonatele explicative.

1. We saw many flats. Most of them were too expensive.

……

2. This story is about two lovers. Their lives are ruined by the war.

……

3. Professor Adams was talking to his assistant. We were waiting for this professor.

……

4. We bought about a douzen apples. All the apples were rotten.

……

5. This next performer is my favourite singer. Her name is Norah Jones.

……

6. Don’t use the ATM at the corner. It has been vandalized.

……

7. Emma and Michael got married today. Both of them turned thirty yesterday.

……

8. This is the can. My mother wants to throw it out.

……

9. My girlfriend, Vera, disappointed me. I trusted her completely.

……

10. We don't believe this is the real reason. This is the reason you've given us to explain why you lied about the accident.

……

VOCABULAR
Pollution

The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (aka BP Oil Spill) is turning out to be one of the worst oil disasters in history. How much damage has BP done? How will they make up for it?

- BP made a deal with the government that they would give $20 billion for oil cleanup and spill victims.
- 16,000 total miles of coastline have been affected, including the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida.
- The initial oil rig explosion killed 11 people and injured 17 others.
- Of the 400 miles of Louisiana coast, approximately 125 miles have been polluted by the oil spill.
- Over 1,000 animals (birds, turtles, mammals) have been reported dead, including many already on the endangered species list.
- The BP Oil Spill is the biggest in American history, with between 17 and 39 million gallons spilled in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Over 30,000 people responded to the spill in the Gulf Coast working to collect oil, clean up beaches, taking care of animals and performing various other duties.

2. Find VERBS that are associated with these nouns. Example: *destruction – destroy*

location
explanation
organization
subscription
protection
pollution
solution

3. Find ADJECTIVES that are associated with these nouns. Example: *accident – accidental*

danger
illness
environment
poison
silence
power
success

4. Find NOUNS that are associated with these verbs. Example: *accuse – accusation*

campaign
design
die
expand
prevent
promote
protest

5. Our world is a beautiful place that we must keep clean. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below using the words in italics, to see what makes our planet unique!

ozone layer	*third*	*Moon*	*blue*
Solar System	*life*	*Sun*	*water*
satellites			
continents			

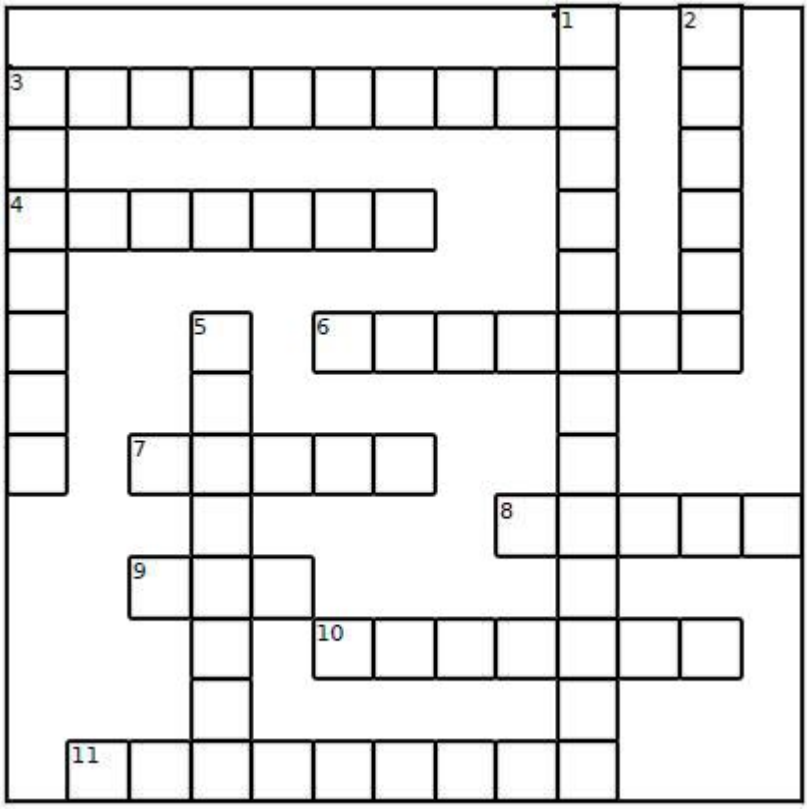
1. Our home, Earth, is the …….. planet from the ……
2. The celestial bodies that orbit around planets are called ……..
3. Earth is the only known planet to have ……. in liquid form.
4. Our only natural satellite is called the …….
5. The …… protects us from harmful Solar ultraviolet rays.
6. Earth is also the only known planet to host …….
7. There are eight planets in our ……
8. The Earth's land is divided into seven ……
9. Seen from outer space, Earth looks like a …… marble.

Did you know?

The major forms of pollution are: **air pollution** (the release of chemicals, such as carbon monoxide, into the atmosphere), **water pollution** (liquid spills, waste discharges), **soil contamination** (when chemicals, such as pesticides and heavy

metals, are released into the ground) and **energy-based pollution** (such as over-illumination, loud noises, visual commercial overload etc.).

6. Follow the hints from **Across** and **Down** to complete the crossword.



Across

3. The gases that are responsible for Global Warming are called ..... gases.
4. Different colored garbage cans mean you must do this.
6. Planting trees helps you ..... the environment.
7. Polluted domestic water from rural and ..... areas have a significant impact on water quality.
8. Proper crop and animal management here would help to control water pollution.
9. A single liter of motor ....., if disposed of improperly, can pollute 2 million liters of water.
10. Pollution and excessive levels of carbon dioxide have led to Global …
11. Excess sediment, nutrients, toxics, and pathogens are all types of this.

Down

1. In order to lower the level of Greenhouse gases, we should protect trees and stop .....
2. The ..... is very important to counter the Greenhouse effect as it gives out a great deal of oxygen and takes in carbon dioxide.
3. Land pollution means we are surrounded by a lot of this.
5. Our ..... as a species might depend on how we find solutions to pollution.

LECȚIA 12

Prepozițiile. *Religion*

GRAMATICĂ

Prepozițiile sunt în mod normal așezate în fața substantivelor sau pronumelor și după verbe. Ele pot de asemenea precede verbele în ***-ing***. Exemplele de mai jos nu sunt exhaustive, ci sunt grupate după utilizările lor cele mai frecvente pe 4 categorii: **mișcare, poziție, timp, diverse**.

A. Mișcare

1. Mișcare în sus / în jos:
   - **down**:
     Andy broke his arm when he fell *down* the stairs. (o mișcare în jos)
     The Democrat Government went *down* at the last elections. (o scădere a respectului, statutului)
   - **up**:
     When we were kids, we loved to climb *up* the trees in our garden. (o mișcare în sus)
     Ever since he started his own company, Bill has come *up* in the world. (a se deplasa în sus pe scara socială, a dobândi respect)
   - **on(to)**:
     I had to move the books *on(to)* the top shelf so my child couldn't reach them. (o mișcare spre o suprafață mai înaltă)

- **off**:
  When Jillian heard the doorbell ring, she jumped *off* the bed and ran to the door. (o mișcare către o suprafață mai joasă)

NOTĂ: Utilizarea specială a structurilor-tip, precum:
up / down the street
up to / down to the supermarket
on / off a bus, bicycle, plane, ship etc.
DAR: *into / out of* a car

2. Deplasare printr-un spațiu.
   - **across**:
     It is very beautiful, but dangerous, to go *across* the Sahara Desert on camelback. (o mișcare dintr-o parte în cealaltă, pe sau aproape de o suprfață)
   - **along**:
     If you walk *along* the Champs Elysées you will eventually reach the Eiffel Tower. (a parcurge lungimea a ceva)
   - **by**:
     If you pass *by* the faculty today, please ask the professor about our bibliography for the exam. (a se mișca de-a lungul sau în apropierea a ceva)
   - **past**:
     My ex-girlfriend walked straight *past* me without even saying hello. (a se mișca în trecere pe lângă ceva / cineva)
   - **through**:
     The gateway was so narrow that the truck driver had problems getting *through* it. (a se mișca printre lucruri)

- **over**:
  We flew *over* the Grand Canyon and the view was breathtaking. (a se mișca pe deasupra unei suprafețe dintr-o parte în alta a ceva)

3. Direcții:
   - **around**:
     We ran and giggled *around* the swimming pool, trying to push one another into the water. (mișcări pe o traiectorie circulară)
   - **at**:
     He looked *at* me is if I were insane. (către cineva sau ceva)
   - **away from**:
     When I was a boy I ran *away from* school because I didn't like it. (a părăsi, a pleca de la cineva sau ceva)

NOTĂ: ***Away from*** poate fi folosit și în sens abstract:
I can't wait to get *away from* it all. (= free from everything)

- **for**:
  Sherlock Holmes left *for* Glasgow as soon as he received the news of the murder.
- **into**:
  The last time they saw the explorer was when he went *into* the jungle to hunt for tigers.
- **onto**:
  The cowboy put his gun *onto* the table, and lit his cigar. (a așeza ceva peste altceva)

- **out of**:
  We ran *out of* the building as the fire alarm went off.
- **to**:
  Can you give me a lift *to* the city centre tomorrow morning, please? (a se deplasa în direcția unei anumite persoane sau a unui lucru)
- **towards**:
  The knight moved *towards* his opponent and took out his sword.

NOTĂ: ***at*** versus ***to***:

My boyfriend gets annoyed when I shout *at* him. (când ești nervos)

I shouted *to* Michael from the street. (când vrei să atragi atenția)

I shouted 'Catch!' and threw the keys *to* Justin. (când vrei să prindă ce arunci)

Shaking in rage, she took the book from the table and threw it *at* him. (când vrei să lovești pe cineva sau ceva)

4. Mișcări comparative:
   - **after**:
     The young girl ran *after* the boy who smashed her ice cream. (a urma sau urmări)
   - **ahead of/ in front of**:
     I'll go *ahead of / in front of* you and find the queue. (a precede pe cineva sau ceva)
   - **behind**:

When I am in a bar, I don't like to have people *behind* me, so I usually sit in a corner. (a urmări pe cineva sau ceva, a urma cuiva)

B. Poziție.

1. Poziție pe verticală:
   - **above**:
     The kite flew *above* our heads. (mult mai sus decât altceva, chiar și la figurativ).
   - **below**:
     I feel a pain just *below* my belly button. (ceva imediat inferior unui alt lucru, și la figurativ)
   - **on**:
     The film star was wearing a gorgeous diamond ring *on* her finger. (similar cu ***above***, dar în contact cu ceva)
   - **to**:
     As a film critic, he is second *to* none. (estimări relative)
   - **under**:
     The tunnel *under* the English Channel was opened in the summer of 1994. (similar cu ***below***, dar obiectul este mai aproape de ceva)
   - **in**:
     My sister locked herself *in* the bedroom and cried the whole afternoon. (un spațiu închis)

2. Poziții relative:
   - **against**:
     Don't lean *against* that wall. It's just been painted. (în contact cu altcineva sau altceva)

- **around**:
  The wolf must still be *around* here somewhere, I can see its footprints. (vecinătate)
- **at**:
  When it rains, I love to stay *at* home and read a good book. (o poziție precisă)
- **by**:
  My dream home would be a summer house *by* the sea. (proximitate)
- **near**:
  I live *near* my office, so I can walk to work. (aproape de cineva sau ceva)
- **next to**:
  I wake up every morning with a smile, when I see you sleeping *next to* me. (similar cu ***near***, dar mai aproape)

3. Poziții opuse:
   - **behind**:
     Turn around slowly and walk away. There's a snake *behind* you. (așezat în spatele a ceva sau al cuiva)
   - **facing**:
     Finally *facing* the tornado, we decided to leave everything and run. (privind în direcția a ceva sau a cuiva)
   - **opposite**:
     They built a mall *opposite* my house. (similar cu ***facing***)

C. Timp.

1. Timpul pe ceas:
   - **about**:
     I should be there *about* noon. (un timp aproximativ)
   - **around**:
     I should be there *around* noon. (similar cu ***about***)
   - **at**:
     The film starts *at* 8 o'clock. (timpul exact)

NOTĂ: ***at*** se folosește și pentru a face referiri la perioada din preajma sărbătorilor:

I always go visit my relatives for a week *at* Christmas / Easter.

   - **in**:
     I like to jog *in* the morning. It doesn't rain much in Italy *in* summer. My daughter was born *in* 1991. (o parte a zilei, luni, anotimpuri, ani)
   - **on**:
     The exam session starts *on* Monday. I last saw him *on* his birthday. The Queen's speech is broadcast *on* Christmas day. (cu zile ale săptămânii, date, zile anumite)

2. Timpul de dinainte și de după…
   - **after**:
     I can't go out until *after* I have finished essay. (mai târziu decât un timp sau un eveniment dat)
   - **before**:
     Before we start, I'd just like to introduce myself. (înaintea unui timp sau eveniment dat)

- **by**:
  Application must be submitted *by* June 7th. (ceva care se petrece înainte sau nu mai târziu de un moment dat)
- **past**:
  I am tired. It's *past* my bed time. (similar cu ***after***, dar mai colocvial, folosit și pentru a exprima ora)

3. Durata în timp:
   - **about**:
     We will be back in *about* two and a half hours. (durata estimată)
   - **between**:
     The period *between* graduating university and finding a job was a stressful one. (de la un punct dat în timp la altul)
   - **during**:
     I managed not to fall asleep *during* the lecture, though it was very difficult. (o perioadă stabilită în timp)
   - **for**:
     I studied piano *for* six years. (durata unei perioade date de timp)
   - **in**:
     I'm going shopping. I'll be back *in* an hour. Probably. (o anumită durată)
   - **since**:
     Romania has been part of the European Union *since* 2007. (de la punctul de început din trecut până în prezent)

- **until**:
  I will not move from this place *until* you admit that you love me. (durata până la un punct dat în timp)

D. Diverse.

- **because of**:
  The EU is suffering *because of* economic crisis. (cauza, și separat: doar ***of***, cu același sens)
- **for**:
  I am willing to die *for* what I believe in. (similar cu ***because of***, dar legat în general de credințe) A sword is used *for* fighting. (scop)

NOTĂ: ***For***, când arată scopul, exprimă **utilitatea principală** a subiectului. ***In*** implică faptul că subiectul este doar **o parte** a procesului.

Wasabi is used *for* spicing sushi.
Sand is used *in* the production of glass.

- **with**:
  Jennifer cried *with* joy when she read her exam results. (un sentiment care determină o acțiune) Break the glass *with* a hammer! (folosirea unui instrument)
- **by**:
  The king was killed *by* poison. (prin acțiunea cuiva / ceva) *Hamlet* was written *by* Shakespeare. (creația cuiva)
- **like**:
  My husband acts *like* a child when he can't get his own way. (un anumit comportament) My cousin

looks exactly *like* Angelina Jolie. (pentru a compara ființe / lucruri)

- **as**:
  Serena works *as* a nurse in the Emergency Room.
- **but**:
  I love everything about a ranch *but* the smell.
- **at**:
  My daughter, Alayne, has always been good *at* drawing. (abilități într-o anume activitate)
- **in**:
  My daughter, Alayne, has always been interested *in* drawing. (similar cu ***at***, dar nu se poate folosi cu *good* sau *bad*)
- **from**:
  My family comes *from* Transylvania. (originea) I learnt to cook *from* my friend Monica. (originea / sursa)
- **with**:
  The little girl always goes to sleep *with* her cuddly teddy. (legătura, atașament)
- **without**:
  I always drink coffee *without* sugar. (opusul lui ***with***)
- **for**:
  This audio guide is *for* ballet dancers. (ceva potrivit) Romeo and Juliet were made *for* each other, (cineva destinat, potrivit)

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați textul cu prepozițiile care lipsesc.

A Noble Gift.

One of the most famous monuments …… (1) the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented …… (2) the United States of America …… (3) the nineteenth century …… (4) the people of France. The great statue, which was designed …… (5) the sculptor Auguste Bertholdi, took ten years to complete. The actual figure was made …… (6) copper and was supported …… (7) a metal framework which had been especially constructed …… (8) Eiffel. …… (9) it could be transported …… (10) the United States, a site had to be found for it and a pedestal had to be built. The site chosen was an island …… (11) the entrance of New York Harbour. …… (12) 1884, a statue which was 151 feet tall, had been erected …… (13) Paris. The following year, it was taken to pieces and sent …… (14) America. …… (15) the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again and it was officially presented …… (16) the American people …… (17) Bartholdi. Ever since then, the great monument has been a symbol …… (18) liberty …… (19) the millions of people who have passed …… (20) New York Harbour to make their homes in America.

(from *Practice and Progress* – L.G. Alexander)

2. Alegeți una din prepozițiile din paranteze pentru a completa propozițiile.

1. Alex and Sylvia have lived in Italy ..... two years. (**since** / **for**)
2. They have lived there ..... 2008. (**since** / **for**)
3. I'm going to the opera to see *Traviata* ..... Friday night. (**at** / **on**)
4. It was so hot outside that I had to take my coat ..... (**off** / **on**)
5. *Jane Eyre* was written ..... Charlotte Brontë. (**from** / **by**)
6. The doctors say he died ..... heart attack. (**of** / **from**)
7. Steven invited us to dinner ..... his club. (**to** / **at**)
8. If you pass ..... the dance studio, please bring me back my shoes. (**to** / **by**)
9. Picasso went ..... a blue period in his painting. (**across** / **through**)
10. If it's not his fault, then why are you shouting ..... him for? (**at** / **to**)
11. I shouted ..... Harry but he couldn't hear me. (**at** / **to**)
12. Kids love to receive presents ..... Christmas. (**at** / **for**)

3. Completați propozițiile cu prepoziția potrivită. Fiecare prepoziție poate fi folosită de mai multe ori.

Exemplu: There was an envelope lying *on* the floor.

in	*into*	*out of*	*on*
onto	*off*	*inside*	*outside*

1. Ken fell …… the ladder when he was changing the light bulb.
2. Andrew normally goes to school …… the bus.
3. When I was …… my hotel room, I started to take my clothes …… my suitcase.
4. There's a bus stop right …… your house.
5. Sally came …… the house, got …… her motorbike and rode away.
6. My car broke down this morning so I went to work …… a taxi.
7. The cat jumped …… the roof of the car and looked down at the dog.
8. Annie jumped …… the diving board …… the swimming pool.
9. Robert came …… the telephone booth and got …… his car.

VOCABULAR

Religion

1. Religion is a collection of cultural and belief systems that people view as symbols with which they can relate in terms of spirituality and moral values. Because Judaism, Christianity,

and Islam all recognize Abraham as their first prophet, they are also called the *Abrahamic religions*, and believers from this group represent more than half of the world's population. About 1 in 4 people describe themselves as non-religious.

In terms of numbers of adherents, the largest religious group is Christianity with 2 billion, followed by Islam with 1.2 billion.

2. Take this quiz to test your knowledge about religions.

1. Which Bible figure is most closely associated with leading the exodus from Egypt?

a. Job b. Elijah c. Abraham d. Moses

2.What was Mother Teresa's religion?

a. Catholic b. Jewish c. Buddhist d. Hindu

3. When does the Jewish Sabbath begin?

a. Friday b. Saturday c. Sunday

4. Ramadan is:

a. The Hindu festival of lights

b. A Jewish day of atonement

c. The Islamic holy month

5. In which religion are Vishnu and Shiva central figures?

a. Islam b. Hinduism c. Taoism

6. Which Apostle is associated with betrayal?

a. John b. Peter c. Judas d. Andrew

7. What was the name of the person whose writings and actions inspired the Protestant Reformation?

a. Martin Luther

b. Thomas Aquinas

c. Saint Augustine

8. What religion do most people in Pakistan consider themselves?

a. Buddhist b. Christian c. Muslim d. Hindu

9. Which of these religions aims at nirvana, the state of being free from suffering?

a. Islam b. Buddhism c. Hinduism

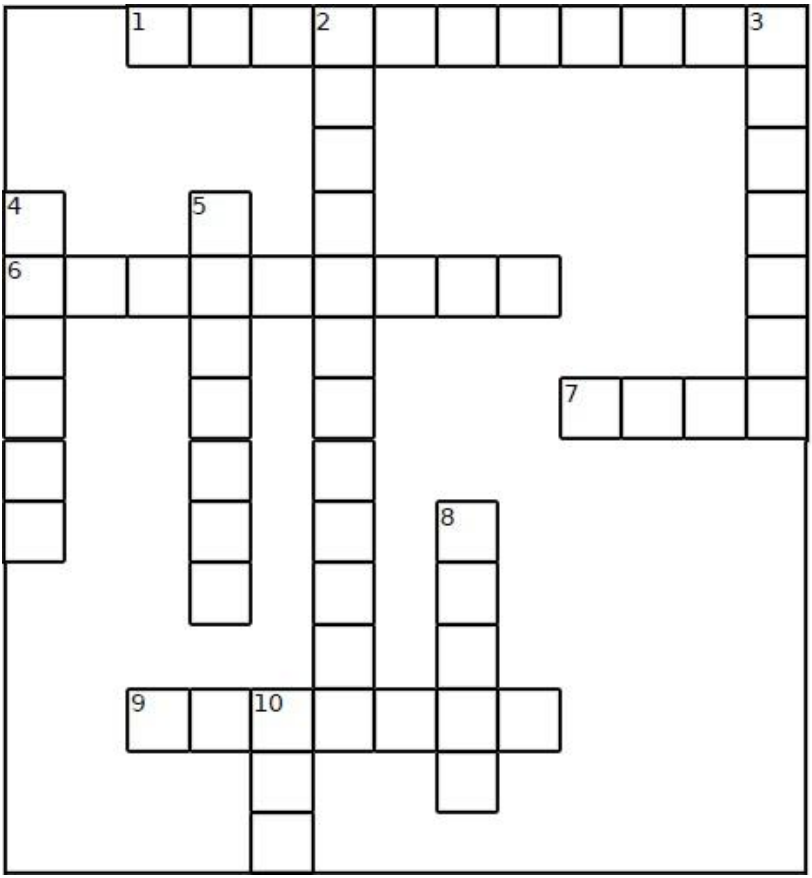
10. Which of the following is NOT one of the Ten Commandments?

a. Do not commit adultery
b. Do not own slaves
c. Do not steal

3. Do you know what the main religions in the world are? Connect the country with its dominant religion.

a. Laos	Islam
b. Japan	Taoism
c. China	Christianity
d. Israel	Buddhism
e. Pakistan	Judaism
f. Italy	Shinto

4. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. Jesus Christ was put to death by ...
6. The largest group of believers belong to the ... religions.
7. In Hinduism, many believers meditate practising ...

9. The anticipated savior of the Jews, also present in Christianity, is called ...

Down

2. Set of laws given by God to his people.
3. In Buddhism, believers ultimately aspire to reach ...
4. Christian religious holiday about the death and resurrection of the Savior.
5. ... is the holy day in Judaism.
8. In Islam, God is called ...
10. When you break God's law, you commit a ...

LECȚIA 13

Verbe modale 1 – *May* și *Can. Globalization*

GRAMATICĂ

May și **can** sunt VERBE MODALE sau ajutătoare: nu primesc ***s*** la persoana a III-a singular, nu primesc ***do, does, did*** la interogativ și negativ și sunt urmate de INFINITIV fără ***to***.

A. MAY. Utilizare:

1. cu referire la evenimente sau acțiuni posibile sau probabile în prezent, adesea cu sens de viitor. ***Might*** poate fi folosit pentru a sublinia o foarte redusă posibilitate:

   There are black clouds on the horizon. It *may* rain.
   Alice *may* get angry if you tell her.
   You *might* convince him to come if you also invite his girlfriend.

   - și cu forma continuă:

   Call me after eight, I *may be working* hard late tonight.
   Alex says he *might be trying* to conquer Mont Blanc this year.

NOTĂ: formele alternative sunt:

Maybe it wil rain. It *is likely* to rain.
Maybe Alice will get angry if you tell her. Alice *is likely* to get angry if you tell her.

2. pentru a cere, a oferi sau a refuza permisiunea politicos:
   May I open the window? It is very hot in this office.
   You *may* go in to see the dean now.
   You *may* not call me by my first name.

NOTĂ: forme alternative:
   Am I allowed to open the window?
   You are not permitted to smoke in this building.
   Can I open the window? (***can*** poate fi și el folosit, dar este considerat mai puțin politicos)

3. cu ***well*** pentru a indica o foarte mare probabilitate:
   I think the negotiations *may well* break down, look at their expressions.
   The Government *may well* decide to raise the price of gas again.

NOTĂ: forme alternative:
   I think it *is very likely to* rain today.
   The Government *is very likely to* decide to raise the price of gas.

ATENȚIE: ***may / might as well*** are alt sens:
   There is nothing interesting on TV this evening, I *may / might as well* have an early night. (= Din moment ce nu este nimic interesant la TV, e mai bine să mă duc devreme la culcare.)

4. cu o construcție perfectă pentru a face referire la o presupunere în trecut:

   Eddie is not at the cafeteria, he *may have gone* home early.

   Brian *might not have been* killed by Evelyn.

5. cu o construcție perfectă pentru a face referire la ceva care s-ar fi putut petrece în trecut, dar nu s-a petrecut; se poate folosi numai ***might***:

   You *might have broken* your neck when you fell from the horse. (but you didn't).

   A lot of people, who *might have been* saved, died when the Titanic sank.

B. CAN. Utilizare:

1. pentru a cere, a acorda sau a refuza permisiunea, similar cu ***may***, dar mai puțin formal:

   You *can* legally drink alcohol at 21 in the US.

   Can I borrow your pen, please? I've left mine at home.

   You *cannot* use your cellphone during the exam.

NOTĂ: forme alternative:

You *are permitted / are allowed to / may* drive at seventeen in the UK.

ATENȚIE: la negativ, ***could*** și ***might*** au sensuri diferite. Comparați:

John *could not* be building the house by himself. (It is impossible, it is too much work.)

John *might not* be building the house by himself. (He is not building the house himself, he probably has help.)

2. pentru a face referire la probabilitate, posibilitate sau imposibilitate în prezent, în trecut sau la condițional:

   Look, there's plenty of snow, we *can* go skiing today.

   He *could* be outside crying, for all I care.

   Robert *cannot* swim for a few weeks, he's broken his leg.

3. pentru a face referire la abilitate sau îndemânare în prezent, în trecut sau la condițional:

   She is a great artist; she *can* make a portrait in 5 minutes.

   Can you speak English?

   I am hopeless at cooking, I *can't* even fry an egg.

   If he studied harder, he *could* pass the exam.

NOTĂ: pentru alte timpuri, se folosește ***be able to***:

She *will be able to / has been able* to make a portrait in 5 minutes.

4. **could + INFINITIV perfect**, pentru a se referi la o acțiune care nu a avut loc:

   You *could have hurt* your back lifting that heavy table.

   I *could have driven* you to the airport, but my car was at the mechanic's.

   - când nu știm dacă acțiunea s-a petrecut sau nu:

   Have you seen my CD? Your brother *could have taken* it.

NOTĂ: forme alternative:

You *might have hurt* your back lifting that heavy box.
You *would* probably *have hurt* your back lifting that heavy box.

C. **To be able to** – exprimă abilitatea. Este o alternativă formală pentru ***can*** / ***could*** în prezent, trecut sau la condițional. Pentru toate celelalte timpuri putem folosi NUMAI *to be able to*.

The students *will be able to* speak English well after the end of this intensive course. (viitor)
I *have been able to* finish all the books in the series. (prezent perfect)
By next July, I *will have been able to* save enough money to spend my birthday in Paris. (viitor perfect)

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați spațiile cu ***can, could*** și ***be able to***. În unele cazuri există mai multe posibilități.

1. When I first went abroad, I ..... speak any foreign languages. (neg.)
2. When the sales start, you ..... buy that expensive designer coat.
3. You have put too much sugar in my coffee, I never ..... drink it.
4. The manager ..... see you at the moment, he's busy with another client. (neg.)
5. When Marion worked as a graphic artist, she ..... draw a portrait in 5 minutes.

6. We ..... catch the 7.30 train from London, if we leave now.
7. ..... I have your attention for a minute, please?
8. Harry ..... visit all the museums of London, if he's only staying for the weekend. (neg.)
9. Russell ..... eat fresh fish every day, when he lived by the sea.
10. Jonathan ..... swim until he was seventeen. Now he swims for the national team. (neg.)

2. Folosiți ***may*** / ***might*** sau ***be allowed to*** în propozițiile de mai jos. În unele cazuri există mai multe posibilități.

1. ..... I help you?
2. After ..... smoke by his parents, Jim gave up the habit.
3. We ..... (not) use the president's meeting room.
4. Ted is a recovering alcoholic. He ..... (not) drink any alcoholic drink ever again.
5. It the temperature fell another few degrees, the pipes ..... freeze.
6. ..... they come in with their muddy boots?
7. My son ..... go mountain biking with his friends in the summer.
8. After ..... leave the hospital, Dan's mood improved.
9. You ..... (not) play on my laptop!

10. People ..... enter France without a passport, when it became a member of the EU.

3. Folosiți ***can***, ***could***, ***may***, ***might*** sau un timp potrivit al lui ***be able to*** în situațiile următoare. În unele cazuri sunt posibile mai multe răspunsuri.

1. Your friend Jamie has come to visit you in your new house. Ask him if he found the way easily.

.....

2. Offer to show him around.

.....

3. Ask him to follow you to the living room.

.....

4. Jamie wants to know if he can smoke in your house.

.....

5. Ask him politely to smoke on the balcony.

.....

6. You want to know if Jamie is good at playing chess.

.....

7. Offer him something to drink.

.....

8. Jamie wants to stay the night but is afraid to ask in case you say no.

.....

9. You are delighted. Offer him the spare room.

.....

10. Remind him that in the morning you wake up early in order to catch the sunrise.

.....

VOCABULAR

Globalization

1. Globalization is the ruling world model of the day. It is basically as attempt to bring all countries together in a more united world.

The positive side is that it creates a bridge of communication. With the new technologies, like the internet, you can reach a person from the other side of the world in a second.
The negative side is that in this process, minority cultures run the risk of being absorbed by majority cultures.

New global professions
Globalization also created a new professional group. It is formed of people mostly from the business field who have a kind of common global culture.
Generally, they are highly educated and have well-paid jobs. They speak foreign languages and travel internationally. This new professional group are "citizens of the world".

Pop culture
The United States is by far the biggest producer of popular culture goods. Pop culture is mostly popular with teenagers. It is accessible through movies, music, television shows, newspapers, fast food and clothing etc.
Many complain that American culture is imported into other cultures, where young people try to imitate what they see on TV.

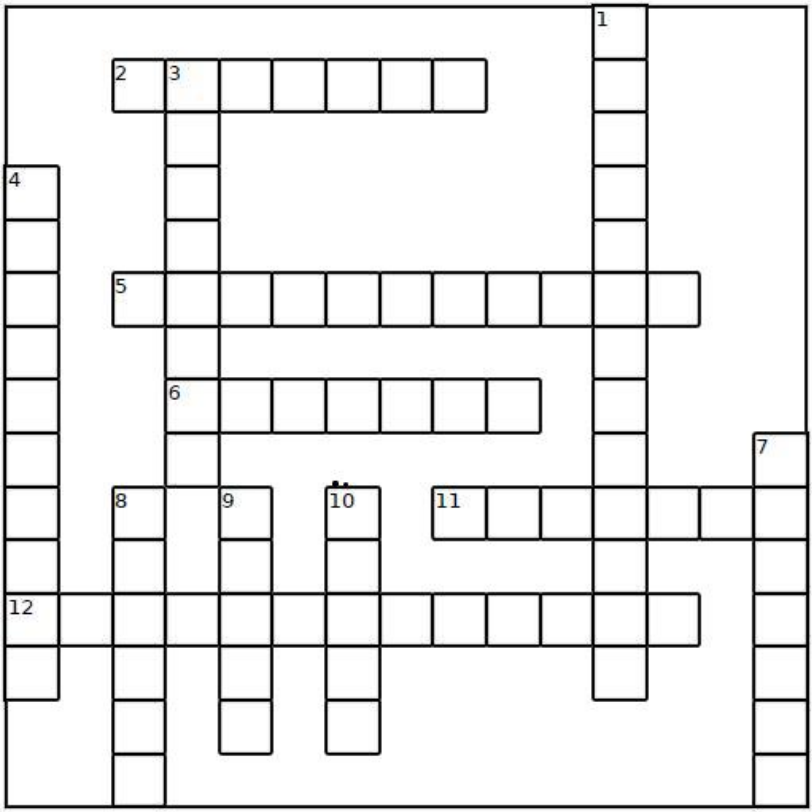
The global village

To most people, globalization is an opportunity to enrich the world culturally. Cultural exchanges brought about by globalization can help promote tolerance and diversity. Their dream is to create a multi-cultural "global village," where ideas and practices can be freely exchanged and appreciated.

2. Globalization quiz. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. How many international migrants are there in the world?
a. 200 million b. 75 million c. 150 million
2. How many people are added to the world's population every year?
a. 48 million b. 77 million c. 56 million
3. The 10 largest multinational companies have an income greater than that of how many of the world's poorest countries:
a. 30 b. 75 c. 100
4. By 2050, global warming could make how many plants and animals extinct?
a. 75,000 b. 1 million c. 500,000
5. Which is the most powerful brand in the world?
a. Apple b. Coca-Cola c. McDonald's

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

2. A person who leaves their home country to live and work in another country.
5. Globalization has created new .....
6. The system of making and managing money.
11. Beliefs, attitudes and behaviors shared by a community.
12. The new international vision that affects societies, cultures and economies.

Down

1. This facilitates globalization, done mainly through the internet and mass media.
3. A global network connecting millions of computers.
4. Television, radio, computers, satellites etc.
7. As a negative effect, globalization might ..... minority cultures.
8. The whole world or worldwide.
9. Buying and selling.
10. As a positive effect, globalization might ..... the world.

LECȚIA 14

Verbe modale 2: *Must, Need, Have to, Should, Ought to. Sexism.*

GRAMATICĂ

A. MUST / HAVE TO.

1. **have to** se folosește întotdeauna pentru a face referire la obligație sau necesitate la present afirmativ și interogativ, adesea cu sens de viitor. **Must** se referă la obligație:

   Do you *have to* have a visa to visit the USA?
   My brother did not understand the instructions. He *has to* call again.
   We really *must* go now, we will be late to the concert.

NOTĂ: ***Must*** se folosește de obicei când obligația vine din partea vorbitorului, care-și exprimă propriile sentimente. ***Have to*** se folosește când obligația vine din partea unei a treia persoane. Comparați:

You *must* stop making jokes when I am talking to you seriously. (= îți ordon.)
You *have to* drive on the left in Great Britain. (= așa spune legea.)

2. la forma negativă ***must*** și ***have to*** au sensuri complet diferite. ***Must not*** înseamnă ca ești obligat să nu faci ceva. ***Don't have to*** sau ***haven't got to*** înseamnă că nu este necesar:

You *must not* smoke in the house. (= te oblig să nu fumezi în casă.)
You *mustn't* exceed the speed limit in residential areas. (= ești obligat de lege.)
You *don't have to* eat if you are not hungry. (= poți mânca sau nu.)
You *haven't got to* call her if you're too nervous. (= nu e necesar să te duci.)

3. ***have to*** poate fi folosit la toate celelalte timpuri:
   Mr. Harris *had to* go to New York on business last month. (trecut simplu)
   I *have* never *had to* study so much before. (perfect simplu)
   The police *would have* to open fire if the criminals didn't surrender. (condițional prezent)
   The police *would have had to* open fire if the criminals hadn't surrendered. (condițional trecut)
   You *will have to* stop lying if you want me to trust you. (viitor simplu)

NOTĂ: deducția negativă se poate exprima cu ***can't*** sau ***can't have***:

You *can't* be serious about adopting a snake! (prezent)
The Johnsons are in China. They *can't have* sent that postcard from Peru! (trecut)

4. ***must*** se folosește și pentru deducții pozitive în prezent. ***Must*** + ***construcție perfectă*** se referă la deducții pozitive în trecut:
   The cat is waiting in the kitchen. It *must* be hungry. (prezent)

There was no reply, he *must have been* already asleep. (trecut)

B. NEED TO.

1. ***need to***, ca verb propriu-zis, urmează formele verbelor regulate normale și este folosit pentru a face referire la necesitate:

   You *will need* flowers and chocolate candy if you want to impress her.

   I *don't need to* see the doctor. I feel fine.

   The people in many African countries *need* our help.

2. ***need*** ca verb auxiliar este un verb modal și are aceeași formă pentru toate persoanele. Poate fi folosit numai la prezent (adesea cu sens de viitor) mai ales în construcții negative sau interogative. În construcția negativă, ***need not*** este similar cu ***don't have to***. Ambele exprimă absența unei obligații sau necesități:

   We *need not* rush. There's plenty of time.

   Emily *needn't* go to the hospital anymore. She's much better now.

3. ***need not + INFINITIV perfect*** se referă la o acțiune trecută care s-a petrecut fără a fi fost necesară:

   You *needn't have told* her about the accident. She will only worry.

NOTĂ: ***need not + INFINITIV perfect*** diferă de ***did not need to***. Comparați:

Jack *need not have gone* to the dentist. (= Jack s-a dus, dar nu era necesar.)

Jack *did not need to* go to the dentist. (= Nu era necesar ca Jack să se ducă, dar nu știm dacă s-a dus sau nu.)

C. OUGHT TO / SHOULD. Ele sunt identice ca sens, și pot fi folosite la fel. ***Outght to*** este mai formal. Ele se folosesc:

1. cu referire la o obligație sau îndatorire:

   Little boys *shouldn't* be afraid to cry.

   Those girls *ought not to* be smoking in the building.

   Jamie *shouldn't be watching* that film. He's too young. (pot urma și forma în ***-ing***)

   The visitors *ought to be going* now. It is closing time. (pot urma și forma în ***-ing***)

2. pentru a cere și da sfaturi:

   Do you think I *should* have my hair cut short?

   Women *ought to* believe in themselves more.

3. cu referire la ceea ce se consideră că este corect sau incorect din punct de vedere moral (obligație morală):

   We *should* all take some time to volunteer for a good cause.

   People *ought not to* treat animals badly. They too feel pain.

4. cu referire la o întâmplare probabilă:

   It's only eleven o'clock. We *should* get there in time.

   I told him several times, so he *ought to* remember.

5. cu o construcție perfectă pentru a face referire la ceva ce urma să se petreacă în trecut, dar nu s-a petrecut. Sau cu referire la ceva ce a constituit o greșeala:

   The plane *should have arrived* at seven o'clock, but it was delayed because of the fog.

   The two presidents *ought to have signed* the peace treaty in Madrid, but there was a terrorist attack.

   I *shouldn't have gone* to that party last night, I am too tired to go the interview today.

EXERCIȚII

1. Folosiți verbele dintre paranteze pentru a construi în propozițiile de mai jos structuri corecte cu ***didn't have to***, ***didn't need*** sau ***needn't have***.

1. I used Mike's computer. I knew that I ……..…… (ask) his permission.
2. Hello Chloe, how nice to see you. But you …… (come) all this way. You could have just called me.
3. Although I ……..…… (have) an X-ray, I'm glad I did.
4. The new president is very shy. Fortunately, he ……..…… (say) very much at the first meeting.
5. Kate ……..…… (buy) a cake for the party. We have one already.
6. We often used to go camping when I was young. Especially as we ……..…… (spend) much money.

7. How rude the politician was! He ……..…… (criticise) the journalists in that manner.
8. Robert was well off. He ……..…… (work) as hard as he did.
9. When we lived in the countryside, we ……..…… (spend) so much money on entertainment.
10. My calculations were right, so I ……..... (do) them again.
11. Last Saturday I went to an exhibition as I ……..…… (work).
12. You were right. We ……..… (rush). It's still early.

2. Folosiți formele potrivite ale verbelor ***must*** / ***have to*** sau ***ought to*** / ***should*** pentru a completa propozițiile următoare. Uneori există mai multe posibilități, dar fiți atenți la diferența de sens.

1. It isn't a good idea for our main star to go around town alone. He ……..…… have a bodyguard.
2. If you win the case, the guilty party …… pay all the legal expenses.
3. If Richard and Mona plan to adopt, they …… buy a bigger house.
4. You can go now, but remember that you …… be back before we close.
5. I suppose I ……..… learn a little Spanish, if I am going to Ibiza for my holidays.
6. The Government …… do something about the unemployment problem.

7. The doctor told the gymnast she ……..…… overdo it after her operation.
8. Those poor people have been evicted from their house, and now they ……..…… look for some other place to live.
9. Those boys …… be playing on the railroad track. It's extremely dangerous.
10. I really …… go now, if I don't want to miss my boarding.
11. Parents ……..… never use violence in educating a child.
12. It's not fair. I think we ……..…… not put the blame on him without valid proof.

3. Completați propozițiile de mai jos, folosind verbele modale în italice.

might	*may not*	*couldn't*	*can*	*might*
may	*must*	*have to*	*could*	*mustn't*

1. You …….. stop at the traffic lights.
2. …… I have a look at your camera?
3. He ……. spend all your money on candy!
4. I heard about the fight. It …… have been a nice experience for you.
5. Ann said it …… not be a good idea.
6. He said he ……finish the work before the end of the day.
7. Alex still hasn't arrived. He ……. have got lost.
8. You …….. take photos here. It's against the law.

9. I will do what I …….
10. You …….. turn right at the cathedral.

VOCABULAR

Sexism

"A woman is not born, she is made." (Simone de Beauvoir)

1. Sexism is a word that you might be familiar with, but few people fully understand. Read on for answers to frequently asked questions about sexism.

What is sexism?
Sexism is a type of prejudice or discrimination based on gender. For the most part this term is particularly employed to refer to discrimination against females, though it is possible for males to be discriminated against due to their gender as well. People who actively engage in this type of discrimination are called sexists.

What is a gender?
Gender is a classification based upon an individual's sex, male (men and boys) and female (women and girls).

Why is sexism bad?
Sexists sometimes hide behind "scientific evidence" that one gender is weaker, smaller, less successful at certain jobs and less intelligent in certain subjects than the other. This means that based solely on someone's gender, sexists make assumptions about their abilities without giving them a chance

to prove otherwise. Clearly this is neither fair nor just, and is a lazy and ignorant way to treat people.

How does sexism manifest itself?
Sexism manifests itself in a number of ways, including:

- The use of offensive terms and language.
- Making prejudiced statements about the other gender or members of the other gender.
- Paying someone less or promoting them less often based on their gender.
- Believing that you are better than someone of the other gender.
- Any discrimination based solely on someone's gender.

What can we do to fight sexism?
The more people who courageously and vocally stand up against sexism, the less likely it will be that it takes hold in any given community. To fight sexism in your life:

- Get to know everyone around you and make friends based on personality, not gender.
- Do not tolerate sexist jokes or conversation in your presence.
- Refuse to support shops or companies that you feel are sexist.

What can I do if I am a victim of sexism?
Remaining silent in the face of discrimination is the worst thing you can do if you are a victim, or if you witness a discriminatory event. Be sure to:

- Confront the offender, but do not put yourself in physical danger.

- Document the incident, including witnesses.
- Investigate the anti-sexism policies of your school or workplace.
- Alert the police if laws are broken or you feel physically endangered.

2. Do you have examples of sexism in our world today?

3. Take this short quiz about sexism.

1. Which country was the first to grant suffrage (the right to vote) to women?

a. USA b. Canada c. Great Britain

2. In Britain, what were the feminists who campaigned for the right to vote called?

a. Socialists b. Fascists c. Suffragettes

3. In the 1960s and 1970s, feminists were famous for burning their …

a. bras b. books c. marriage certificates

4. The hatred or dislike of women is called:

a. psychosis b. misogyny c. homophobia

5. *Male chauvinism* is a term used to describe the belief that men are … to women.

a. superior b. inferior c. equal

6. … is a social organization marked by the supremacy of the father or the male.

a. matriarchy b. tribe c. patriarchy

4. Feminists have tried to develop such social explanations of women's position in society .

> One such contemporary thinker is the British sociologist Sylvia Walby. She has identified modern societies as Capitalist-Patriarchal and as containing six structures or institutions which operate in such a manner as to maintain the dominance of men in modern societies. The six structures are: *Family, Work, Education, Media, the State* and *male violence*.

Essay writing: Can you think of the ways in which we might find evidence to demonstrate the male bias of the six institutions mentioned above?

LECȚIA 15

Infinitivul. *The European Union*

GRAMATICĂ

Infinitivul	
Infinitiv prezent	to work
Infinitiv prezent continuu	to be working
Infinitiv perfect	to have worked
Infinitiv perfect continuu	to have been working
Infinitiv pasiv	to be worked

Infinitivul se poate folosi: lung, adică infinitivul cu **to**: *to work*, sau scurt, fără **to**: *work*. Utilizare:

A. infinitiv cu **to**. Utilizare:

1. în poziție de subiect:
   To err is human, to forgive is divine.
   To study grammar is obligatory in learning a new language.

2. în poziție de complement. Principalele verbe urmate de infinitiv cu **to**:

agree	*appear*	*arrange*	*ask*	*attempt*
be about	*care*	*choose*	*decide*	*consent*
do one's best	*decline*	*fail*	*demand*	*expect*
forget	*happen*	*hurry*	*hate*	*hope*
learn	*like*	*love*	*manage*	*mean*
neglect	*intend*	*offer*	*plan*	*prefer*
pretend	*promise*	*prove*	*refuse*	*prepare*
seem	*tend*	*try*	*turn out*	*remember*

want *volunteer* *make up one's mind*

The couple *appears to be* happy.
I can't *afford to study* abroad.
The goalkeeper *failed to see* the ball.
Did you *manage to reach* him?
She *refused to call* him back.

- Infinitivul continuu urmează adesea după ***appear, happen, pretend, seem***:

  It *seems to be raining.*
  The children *pretended to be sleeping* when we got home.

NOTĂ: ***Ask*** e mai politicos decât ***demand***. ***Demand*** exprimă aproape o comandă.

The students were curious and *asked* to see the results.
The students were angry and *demanded* to see the results.

3. pentru a exprima scopul:

   He stuck the note in his pocket *to hide* it.

   - ***in order*** și ***so as*** pot fi folosite pentru a sublinia scopul:

   Matt is memorising the rules *in order to pass* the test.
   We took the drapes down *so as to improve* the view.

   - pentru a exprima scopul sau funcția unui obiect, folosiți infinitivul cu **to** sau **for + -ING**:

   He used the scissors *to cut* the rope.
   He used the scissors *for cutting* the rope.

NOTĂ: Când două subiecte diferite fac necesară folosirea unei subordonate, folosiți ***so that*** pentru a introduce subordonata și pentru a exprima scopul.

I left the laptop logged in *so that* my roommate can use it later.

ATENȚIE: pentru a exprima negația puneți ***not*** înaintea infinitiv cu **to**.

He put on his winter boots *in order not to be* slip on the ice.

She whispered *so as not to be* heard.

4. după un verb urmat de ***how, what, when, where, why***, cum ar fi:

ask	*decide*	*discover*	*find out*	*forget*	*know*
see	*learn*	*remember*	*understand*	*think*	*wonder*

We *wondered how to do* it.

They *remembered where to go* to find the manager.

I couldn't *decide what to wear* for his graduation.

She wanted to *know how to begin* her presentation.

NOTĂ: **whether** + infinitiv cu **to** poate fi folosit după ***wonder, know, decide, remember***.

Alex *wondered whether to knock* or wait outside.

Did you finally *decide whether to go* to a Master's program?

5. după un verb urmat de complement. Principalele verbe sunt:

advise	*allow*	*command*	*enable*	*encourage*
forbid	*expect*	*force*	*invite*	*oblige*
order	*permit*	*persuade*	*remind*	*request*

teach *tell* *like* *help* *want*

Sean *advised me to finish* the game quickly.
We *invited our friends to ski* with us.
He *wanted Cheryl to marry* him.

NOTĂ: după substantive / pronume, pentru a le arăta care le este utilizarea.

I need *a pot to make* tea. (= Am nevoie de un ibric in care sa fac ceai.)
He has *a desk to write* on. (= El are un birou pe care poate sa scrie.)

Remind, teach și ***tell*** pot fi și ele urmate de ***that***:

He *reminded Jane to come* on time. SAU: He *reminded Jane that* she had to / should come on time.

Dar ***tell*** își schimbă sensul în funcție de construcție:

Mark *told her to stop*. = Mark ordered her to stop.
Mark *told her that* the water was boiling. = Mark informed her that the water…

6. după pasivul verbelor ***assume, believe, consider, feel, know, understand, suppose***:

They *are assumed to be* fair players.

- aceste verbe pot fi urmate de **complement + infinitiv** cu **to** și de ***that***:

He *assumes them to be* IT experts.
He *assumes that they are* IT experts.

7. după anumite substantive, cum ar fi:

ability / inability	*promise*	*decision*	*demand*	*desire*
determination	*effort*	*failure*	*offer*	*plan*
ambition	*refusal*	*wish*		

Her *ambition to be* the first woman champion helped her to win.
Hillary's *failure to understand* the problem disappointed them.

8. după anumite adjective, cum ar fi:

cruel	*good*	*rude*	*anxious*
glad	*kind*	*late*	*likely*
nice	*pleased*	*surprised*	*easy*
prepared	*ready*	*difficult*	*early*

She was *pleased to meet* him again.
We were *surprised to see* him win the tournament.

9. după ***too + adjectiv / adverb*** și după ***adjectiv / adverb + enough*** și după ***have + enough + substantiv***:
The paella was *too hot to eat*.
The water wasn't *warm enough to swim* in.
We didn't have *enough time to finish* the test.

NOTĂ: ***for + substantiv / pronume*** pot fi introduse în fața infinitiv.
He was speaking too fast *for us to follow*.

B. infinitiv fără **to**. Utilizare:

1. după verbe modale: ***may, can, must, should, will, would***:
We *may come* back tomorrow.
He *mustn't do* that if he wants her in a good mood.

2. după ***feel, see, hear, watch, let*** la forma activă:
Claire *heard him cough*.
Her friends didn't *let* her *despair*.

3. după ***had better*** și ***would rather*** (vezi Lecția 5):
   Dan *had better stop* lying.
   Max *would rather go* outside than play computer games.

4. după ***make***:
   The teacher *made* Ellen *correct* her errors.
   DAR: Ellen *was made to correct* her errors (by the teacher). (la forma pasivă, ***make*** este urmat de infinitiv cu **to**)

5. după ***but*** sau ***except***:
   Jack and Anna do nothing *but argue*.
   I've done it all *except inform* them about my results.

6. ***why*** sau ***why not***:
   Why waste your energy on something so irrelevant?
   Why not go and ask him now?

C. infinitivul perfect fără **to**. Utilizare:

1. cu ***must*** pentru a exprima deducții pozitive în trecut:
   The lights are on. He *must have come* home.

2. cu ***can't*** / ***couldn't*** pentru a exprima deducții negative în trecut:
   I can hear noise. They *can't have gone* to bed yet. (vezi Lecția 14)

EXERCIȚII

1. Infinitivul cu sau fără **to**? Completați spațiile cu **to** dacă este necesar.

1. The doctor advised them ..... take their son to the hospital.
2. The boys would rather ..... go playing in the woods.
3. My boss made his assistants ..... work until late.
4. Did she remember ..... turn off the computer when she left?
5. Please remind me ..... send that email.
6. Mother offered ..... let Kenny ..... watch her ..... make the cake.
7. They volunteered ..... help ..... teach the disabled children.
8. He purchased new software ..... repair the laptop.
9. He agreed ..... sign the contract but neglected ..... check the contents.
10. They expect the concert ..... finish late.

2. Folosiți infinitivul prezent sau prezent continuu în propozițiile de mai jos:

1. It appears ..... (snow) right now.
2. He appears ..... (be) a highly successful entrepreneur.
3. We pretended ..... (not see) him.
4. Jim happens ..... (jog) outside, so he can't be online right now.
5. I happened ..... (see) him at the party.

6. This is weird. That man seems ..... (follow) us.
7. They seem ..... (be) such a happy couple!
8. Tom pretended ..... (sleep) when Julie dropped by.

3. Folosiți ***can't*** sau ***couldn't*** pentru a exprima deducții negative în trecut. Folosiți ***must*** pentru a exprima deducții pozitive în trecut. Folosiți cuvintele din paranteze.

1. I haven't seen Josh at the party. He ……..…… (stay at home).
2. The student didn't know the answers. He ……..…… (study much).
3. Lily has been in Holland all this week. You ……..……... (speak to her) yesterday.
4. It …… (be a great shock) when he died so suddenly.
5. The coach had a red face. He ……...…… (be furious).
6. The young man we met had blond hair. It ……..…… (not be Brad).

4. Completați propozițiile folosind verbele în italice. Folosiți fie **infinitivul**, fie forma în ***-ing***.

marry	*be*	*sign*	*keep*	*take*
pick up	*quit*	*talk*	*play*	*rain*

1. Did you remember …… a contract before you moved into the new apartment?
2. We can't leave until it stops ……..
3. Jack offered …… his friend at the airport.
4. Did you enjoy …….. football?
5. Tired of not having any money, he decided …….. a job.
6. The actress seems …….. in a good mood today.
7. Even through I asked the people in front of me at the movie …….. quiet, they kept ……..
8. The doctor advised me …… smoking.
9. Joan and David finally decided …… in August.

VOCABULAR

The European Union

1. What is the European Union?

The European Union is a partnership between 27 democratic European countries, started after World War II. Its main goals are peace, prosperity and freedom for its 495 million citizens. It has 23 official languages.

The **euro** (**EUR** or **€**) is the currency of the European Union and is divided into 100 cents. Euro banknotes look the same in every country, on both sides. Euro coins have two different sides. A common one that shows the worth and a national side for each different country.

2. What results so far?

The European Union's activity has had good results so far. The most important ones are:

- free travel and trade;
- the euro;
- safer food and a greener environment;
- better living conditions in poorer regions;
- fight against crime and terror;
- cheaper phone calls and air travel;
- good opportunities to study abroad.

3. How does it work?

To turn its ideals into reality, the European Union needs institutions to adopt laws and policies. The main ones are:

- the European Parliament (representing the people of Europe);
- the Council of the European Union (representing national governments);
- the European Commission (representing the common EU interest).

4. Flag of the EU

In 1955, the Council of Europe decided it needed an original symbol. So after careful research and discussion, they found the present design – a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background.

Using the symbols of perfection (twelve) and unity (circle), the flag brings a message of hope to the countries of the European Union. It is the ideal of unity among the peoples of Europe.

5. The European Anthem

The European anthem is the Ninth Symphony composed in 1823 by Ludwig Van Beethoven. It also called "Ode to Joy" and it is about people of the world becoming brothers. It represents a celebration of freedom, peace and solidarity.

6. Europe Day

On the 9th of May 1950, the European Union was created to promote peace. The 9th of May has become Europe Day and it is celebrated in the entire European Union. It is an occasion for activities and festivities that everyone enjoys. People from European countries celebrate together. And it also brings Europe closer its citizens.

2. Fill in the gaps in the text below to create complete sentences.

I am European. That means my …….. is part of the European Union.
I also feel like a ……... as most of the things I like come from Europe. For example, I like ……..... and spaghetti and they come from Italy. Also, I love the ……... from Belgium. Spain has nice …… and dances, like flamenco.
The place that I want to ……..……. most is the Eiffel Tower in France.
It is great that we have the ……. Wherever you go, you don't have to …… money. This means that I don't have to wake up early.
My dream is to visit someday all the countries in the European ……...

3. Take this short quiz about the European Union.

1. In 1950, Robert Schuman made his famous speech about European integration, to secure peace and build prosperity in post-war Europe. Europe Day remembers this historical moment, which laid the foundation of what the European Union is today. On which day is **Europe Day** celebrated?

a. 10 August b. 9 May c. 1 May

2. The EU anthem is not intended to replace the national anthems of the Member States but rather to celebrate the values they all share and their unity in diversity. Name the composer whose music is used in the European anthem.

a. Beethoven b. Mozart c. Strauss

3. The gold stars on the blue background of the EU flag symbolise solidarity and harmony. They do not represent the number of the member states. How many stars are grouped in the circle on the flag?

a. 18 b. 25 c. 12

4. In the 1950s, the EU began with just six member states: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Growth in EU membership is known as "enlargement", and it has happened several times. Romania is part of the EU since 2007. How many countries are EU members now?

a. 15 b. 27 c. 18

5. There are three different European bodies with the word "council" in their names. Which one of the following is not a EU institution?

a. The European Council
b. The Council of the European Union
c. The Council of Europe

6. Every year a number of European cities are nominated "cultural capitals". The aim is to celebrate the cultural achievements of these cities and make European citizens more aware of the rich heritage they share. Which cities were European cultural capitals in 2007?

a. Luxembourg (Luxembourg) and Sibiu (Romania)

b. Liverpool (UK) and Stavanger (Norway)

c. Genoa (Italy) and Lille (France)

7. What is the motto of the European Union?

a. *E pluribus unum* (Many become one)

b. *In varietate concordia* (United in diversity)

c. *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité* (Liberty, equality, fraternity)

8. In 1992 the EU decided to adopt a single European currency. The Euro symbol was inspired by the Greek letter epsilon and its parallel lines are supposed to represent the Euro's stability. When did the Euro banknotes and coins become a reality?

a. 2002 b. 2000 c. 1998

9. The EU Constitution will replace all earlier EU treaties with a single document stating what the EU can and cannot do. The text of the Constitution was signed by heads of state and government in the same room where the Treaty of Rome was signed to establish the EU in 1957. When did it happen?

a. May 1, 2004

b. December 31, 2000

c. October 29, 2004

10. Water connects people from a country to another through cultural elements. Which river runs through the largest number of countries in Europe?

a. The Rhine b. The Danube c. The Seine

LECȚIA 16

Forma în **–ing**: gerunziu și participiu. *Culture*

GRAMATICĂ

Din punct de vedere gramatical, forma în ***-ing*** poate fi sau un gerunziu sau un participiu. În ambele cazuri, forma este aceeași.

A. Gerunziul. Poate fi folosit ca:

1. subiect:
   Smoking can lead to cancer.
   Bungee jumping is fun.

2. complement:
   Claudia loves *teaching*.
   The rules do not permit *texting*.

3. interdicții scurte:
   No *trespassing*.
   No *smoking*.

4. după prepoziții:
   Francis is interested *in learning* karate.
   After taking a nap, he felt better and started working again.
   I am sorry *for screaming* at you like that, I was very tired.

ATENȚIE: Cuvântul **to** este o sursă de confuzii. Uneori **to** este o prepoziție urmată de -ING. Alteori **to** introduce un INFINITIV complet.

Kevin looked forward *to* seeing her.
Kevin wanted *to* see her.

5. după anumite verbe și expresii. Principalele verbe și expresii sunt:

admit	*avoid*	*delay*	*detest*	*enjoy*
finish	*imagine*	*mind*	*miss*	*postpone*
practice	*remember*	*resist*	*stop*	*be no good*
can't help	*be worth*	*be busy*	*deny*	*be no use*
can't stand	*keep*	*risk*		

He *delayed apologizing* to her as long as possible.
I *missed seeing* your smile.
They *remembered sending* us the bill.
We *stopped talking* when the professor came in.

NOTĂ: Nu pierdeți din vedere diferența dintre:

He *remembered writing* to us. = Își amintea că ne-a scris.
They *remembered to write* to us. = Nu au uitat să ne scrie.
He *stopped eating*. = El a terminat de mâncat.
He *stopped to eat*. = S-a oprit din alte treburi ca să mănânce.

6. după anumite verbe + adjectiv posesiv / complement pronominal. Principalele verbe sunt:

dislike *dread* *mind* *remember* *resent*
stop *understand* *object to* *appreciate* *excuse*
forgive *(dis)approve of* *prevent*

I don't mind *his / him staying* with us.
My mother objects to *my / me getting* a nose pierce.
I truly appreciate *their / them being* so welcoming and friendly.
We didn't understand *her / her becoming* so agitated.

NOTĂ: Utilizarea adjectivului posesiv este mai formală:

I personally resent *his* being so frank.
Utilizarea complementului pronominal este mai răspândită în engleza vorbită:
We certainly understand *him* being upset.

B. Participiul. Poate fi folosit:

1. la timpurile continue:

He *is working* on his thesis.
You *were singing*.
They *will be running* in the marathon.

2. ca adjective:

annoying *frightening* *depressing* *embarrassing* *relaxing*
exciting *shocking* *charming* *interesting* *boring*

3. în substantive compuse:

a washing machine	*a diving board*	*a sewing kit*
a walking stick	*a gardening tool*	*a fishing rod*

4. după ***spend*** și ***waste*** (timp, bani, efort, energie):
   They *spent* a fortune *building* that house.
   He *wasted* all his energy *trying* to convince her to come.

5. după ***go*** și ***come*** (activitate fizică):
   My friends are *going swimming*.
   I'm *coming shopping* with you.

6. după ***see, hear, feel, listen to, notice, watch*** **+ complement**:
   The entire world *watched Will & Kate getting* married.
   Didn't you *hear the cat meowing*?

7. după ***catch, find, leave*** **+ complement**:
   Johanna *left him sleeping* peacefully.
   I *caught my roommate trying* to pull a prank on me.

8. în locul subordonatelor:

a) în locul unei subordonate relative (vezi Lecția 11)
   We watched the boy *playing*. (= We watched the boy *who was playing*.)

b) în locul subordonatelor:
   - când două acțiuni se petrec la același moment:
     Smiling warmly, she shook Harry's hand. (= She smiled warmly as she shook Harry's hand.)

The box fell, *hitting* me on the shoulder. (= The box fell and hit me on the shoulder.)

- pentru a înlocui o propoziție care începe cu ***since*** sau ***because***:
  Thinking Tony was honest, she lent him the money. (= Because she thought Tony was honest, she lent him the money.)
  Being curious, he peeped through the keyhole. (= Since he was curious, he peeped through the keyhole.)
- când acțiunea unei subordonate se petrece în mod clar înainte de acțiunea celeilalte subordonate se folosește participiul perfect:
  Having got divorced twice, Ben decided not to marry again. (= After he had got divorced twice, Ben decided not to marry again.)
  Having put both children to bed, Alice sat down to relax with a glass of wine. (After she had put both children to bed, Alice sat down to relax with a glass of wine.)

EXERCIȚII

1. Puneți verbul din paranteze la forma corectă (**infinitiv** sau forma în ***-ing***).

1. The student began ..... (understand) the teacher's explanations.
2. I look forward to ..... (spend) my summer with childhood friends. I expect all of them ..... (sit and chat) with me for hours.

3. The doctor avoided ..... (tell) her the truth because he didn't want ..... (make) her ..... (suffer) more.
4. At first James enjoyed ..... (watch) the ad, but after ..... (see) it over and over again, he got tired of ..... (be forced) ..... (see) it so often.
5. I don't mind ..... (wait). Please finish ..... (read) and then we can ..... (talk) at length.
6. The boys decided ..... (leave) without ..... (say goodbye). They couldn't stand ..... (wait) so long.
7. Claire bought the ingredients ..... (make) a cherry pie, but she found ..... (follow) the recipe difficult. Finally she gave up ..... (try) and let her mother ..... (tell) her what to do.
8. It was hard ..... (persuade) him ..... (agree). Finally he admitted ..... (feel convinced).
9. We are sorry ..... (inform) you that the management has decided ..... (stop) ..... (accept) credit cards. In the future, customers will be expected ..... (pay) in cash.
10. After ..... (work) all day, I don't feel like ..... (go out). I'd rather ..... (stay) at home and go ..... (dance) on Saturday night.

2. Terminați propozițiile folosind cuvintele din paranteze. În unele cazuri există două răspunsuri posibile:

1. I love ..... (swim).
2. Do you like ..... (shop)?
3. He hates ..... (work out in the gym).
4. I'd prefer ..... (learn Italian).
5. Don't you just love ……..... (eat here)?
6. I'd like ..... (see another movie).
7. Wouldn't you hate …… (meet him now)?
8. We'd love ..... (meet your fiancé).

3. Folosiți un participiu (prezent sau perfect) pentru a lega propozițiile. Faceți toate modificările necesare:

1. I opened the book. I found the missing picture inside.

……

2. Dave heard his the alarm go off. He knew someone had entered the house.

……

3. The cat was purring. It fell asleep.

……

4. The crocodile ate until it was full. Afterwards it relaxed in the sun.

……

5. Jason did not study. He naturally failed the test.

……

6. We did not hear from him. We decided to leave without him.

……

7. Chris was ironing. She burned her arm.

……

8. First he fixed the computer. Then he could navigate online again.

……

VOCABULAR

Culture

Strangers in a new culture see only what they know.
(Anonymous)

1. What is culture and how does it manifest itself?

Culture is everything that makes us human and diverse. It includes language, arts, beliefs, sports, technology, everything we have ever created or imagined. It has been called "the way of life for an entire society." Culture is passed down from one generation to the other, and it varies in time and space.

Cultural differences manifest themselves in different ways and at various depth levels.

- **Symbols** are words, gestures, pictures or objects that carry a special meaning. This meaning is developed by people.
- **Heroes** are persons that serve as models for our behaviour.
- **Rituals** are collective activities that bring people together, such as: religious rituals, greetings etc.
- **Values** are the most important as they define the way a society makes important distinctions, such as: good-evil, right-wrong, natural-unnatural etc.

Cultural differences appear because people live in different places and in different conditions. When we are trying to identify differences in other cultures, there are a few items to consider. One is the degree of inequality in that culture. The other is how they relate to families and people. And the last important one is the relationship between men and women.

2. The world is a fascinating and diverse place. Take this short cultural quiz.

1. The largest agricultural and technological fair in Africa, the Nairobi Show, takes places annually in:

a. Kenya b. Ghana c. South Africa

2. African handball is a sport specific to:

a. South Africa b. Nigeria c. Namibia

3. Karate is a fighting style that originates from:

a. China b. Korea c. Japan

4. Noodles are a type of Oriental spaghetti made in:

a. Japan b. China c. Singapore

5. The onion soup is a recipe that originates from:

a. Greece b. Italy c. France

6. The Running of the Bulls, in Pamplona, is a celebration from:

a. Spain b. Portugal c. Romania

7. The hieroglyphs are an ancient style of writing from:

a. Iran b. Egypt c. Lebanon

8. Chanukah, also known as the festival of lights, takes place in:

a. India b. Pakistan c. Israel

9. Fajita is a traditional type of dish from:

a. Ecuador b. Mexico c. Cuba

10. Kwanzaa is an ethnic cultural celebration unique to:

a. the United States b. Panama c. Brazil

3. Do you know what the main religions in the world are? Connect the country with its dominant religion.

a. Laos	Islam
b. Japan	Taoism
c. China	Christianity
d. Israel	Buddhism
e. Pakistan	Judaism
f. Italy	Shinto

4. Country clothing: connect the traditional type of clothing with the country

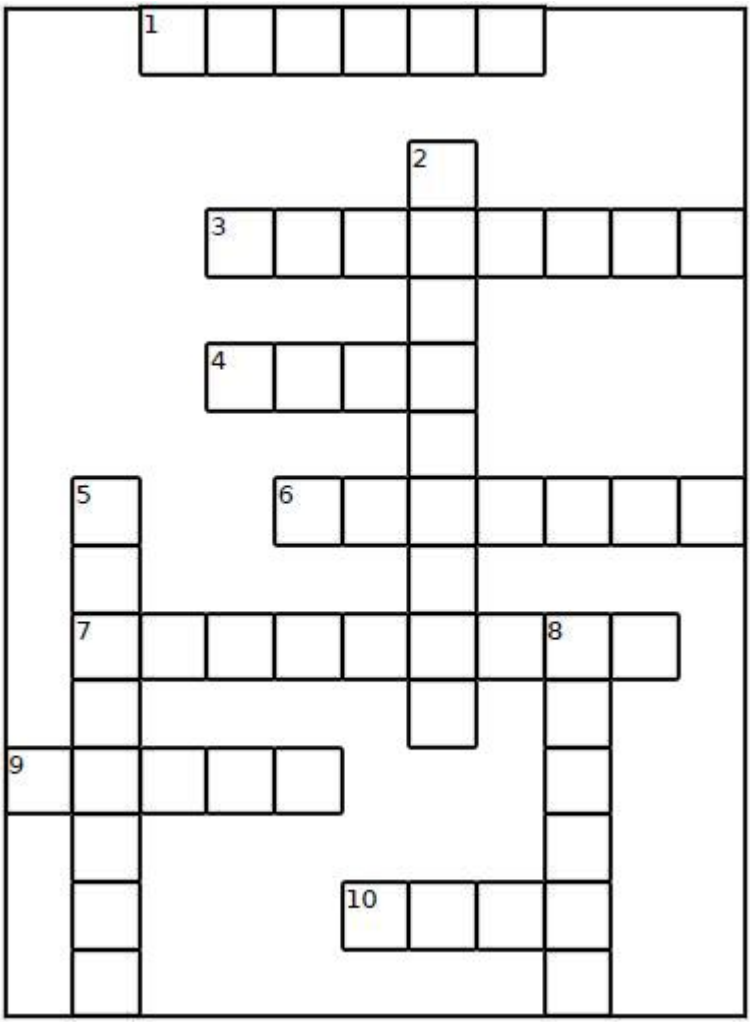
a. kilt	Germany
b. parka	Spain
c. guayabera	Russia
d. lederhosen	Cuba
e. poncho	Mexico
f. kimono	Scotland
g. flamenco dress	Japan

Did you know?

Rule of thumb

Showing the thumb up in certain parts of the world, as in the U.S., means “everything's ok.” But in some Islamic countries (as well as Sardinia and Greece) it is considered very rude. In France, it means “one”.

5. Do you know some of the most famous foods in the world? Follow the clues from **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. Mexican food made of crisp tortillas filled with beans, meat, and lettuce.
3. A famous crop in Ireland.
4. A traditional meal for Greek Easter.
6. Meat rolls in cabbage or vine leaves that are a traditional Romanian specialty.
7. A dish originally from Italy.
9. Japanese dish made out of thin layers of raw fish wrapped around cakes of cold cooked rice.
10. Served with many meals in China and Southeast Asia.

Down

2. A favorite food in the USA, which came from Germany.
5. They are usually served with English tea.
8. Served on Thanksgiving in the USA.

LECȚIA 17

Verbe complexe. *Crime and Punishment*

GRAMATICĂ

Un verb complex este o combinație între un verb + prepoziție sau adverb. Foarte frecvent sensul verbului complex nu are legatură cu verbul considerat separat. Prepozițiile sau adverbele modifică sensul verbului, adesea în mod radical.

He *gave* her his answer.
He *gave up* trying to be reasonable.
He *gave in* after a long argument.

NOTĂ: Când verbele complexe sunt urmate de un verb, acest verb este de obicei la forma în ***-ing***, gerunziu. (vezi Lecția 16).

My father has *given up drinking* spirits.
They *kept on insisting*.

A. Formă. Pentru simplificare, verbele complexe din acest capitol sunt împărțite în cinci tipuri principale:

Tipul 1: Verbul este urmat de o prepoziție fără complement (intranzitiv).

World War II *broke out* in 1939.
His father *went away* to work abroad.

Tipul 2: Verbul este urmat de prepoziție și de complement (tranzitiv).

I *asked for* two tickets in the second row.
Hugh *got over* his illness after about one month.

Tipul 3: Verbul este urmat de complement și de prepoziție (tranzitiv).

She *asked* her workmate *for* a lift home.

Why don't you *invite* that girl *out* to a movie tonight?

Tipul 4: Verbul este urmat fie de prepoziție și apoi de complement fie de complement și apoi de prepoziție (tranzitiv).

You should *throw away* those old CDs.

You should *throw* those old CDs *away*.

Tipul 5: Verbul este urmat de două prepoziții și de un complement (tranzitiv).

We must stop. The baby has *run out of* patience.

Bob doesn't *get on/along with* his brother.

B. Utilizare:

1. **Tip 1. Verb + prepoziție. (intrazitiv)**

- ***break down*** – a pierde controlul propriilor emoții; a avea probleme mecanice:

  When she received the news of the accident, she *broke down* and cried.

  Sorry I'm late. My car *broke down* in the middle of the road.

- ***break in*** – a intra cu forță:

  Someone *broke in* and stole my valuables last night.

- ***die down*** – a-și reduce intensitatea:

  Slowly, the music *died down* and we could hear the crickets in the night.

- ***die out*** – a dispărea, a se stinge:

  Many species plants and animals *died out* during the past century.

- ***fall out*** – a rupe o prietenie:

  Robert and Celia are always *falling out*.

- ***fall through*** – a nu atinge un scop dorit:

My plans to go on a trip to India *fell through* when I realized how much it would cost.

- ***get about*** – a circula/călători:
  News *gets about* fast in my circle of friends.
- ***get away*** – a scăpa:
  The police tried to put handcuffs on the thief, but he managed to *get away*.
- ***get by*** – a se descurca, a supraviețui:
  I don't know how young people *get by* in this economy.
- ***give in*** – a admite înfrângerea, a ceda.
  He nagged me nonstop about it for one week until I eventually *gave in*.
- ***go off*** – a exploda; a se strica sau a începe să putrezească; a se desfășura cu succes:
  Several bombs *went off* in Madrid in a terrorist attack in 2004.
  I wouldn't eat those mushrooms if I were you, they've *gone off*.
  Let's hope his debut *goes off* well tonight.
- ***go out*** – a nu mai arde sau străluci:
  Don't let the fire *go out*: I can see wolves all around us.
  The lights *went out* and we were left shivering in the dark.
- ***move in*** – a merge să locuiești într-o altă casă:
  Where we *move in*, we will have a a swimming pool.
- ***pass away*** – a muri:
  My grandmother *passed away* in her sleep last night.

- ***run into*** – a întâlni din întâmplare:
  I *ran into* my old schoolmate on the train the other day.
- ***stand for*** – a semnifica, reprezenta:
  What do the letters VAT *stand for*?

2. **Tip 2. Verb + prepoziție + complement. (tranzitiv)**
- ***account for*** – a da un motiv pentru ceva:
  How do you *account for* the her sudden loss of appetite?
- ***allow for*** – a lua în considerare:
  We must *allow for* unforeseen expenses in our estimate.
- ***break into*** – a-și forța intrarea:
  Someone *broke into* my car and stole my radio.
- ***bring on*** – a cauza:
  The actions of the civic society can *bring on* social change.
- ***bring up*** – a crește copii; a menționa un subiect:
  Russell was *brought up* in Australia.
  Please don't *bring up* this problem again.
- ***call at*** – a face o scurtă vizită undeva:
  The gentleman *called at* the tobacco shop on his way home.
- ***call for*** – a trece să iei pe cineva de undeva:
  I'll *call for* you at your hotel at 7 o'clock sharp.
- ***call on*** – a face o scurtă vizită unei persoane:
  It was kind of you to *call on* my mother. She feels very isolated.
- ***carry on*** – a continua:
  The production crew *carried on* filming even after the tragic news.

- ***come across*** – a găsi din întâmplare; a întâlni din întâmplare:
  I *came across* an original edition of *Great Expectations* at the bookstore.
  I *came across* Jennifer at the exhibition yesterday.
- ***come into*** – a moșteni:
  When his father dies, he will *come into* a lot of money.
- ***count on*** – a depinde sau a se baza pe cineva/ceva:
  I'm *counting on* you to make our family proud.
- ***enter for*** – a deveni candidat pentru ceva:
  Carl Lewis couldn't *enter for* last race, as he had lost the first two.
- ***get over*** – a își reveni din, a se face bine:
  Henry has never *got over* his wife's death. He still talks about her.
- ***get round*** – a evita:
  My brother is very clever at *getting round* when it comes to his chores.
- ***give up*** – a se opri; a se da bătut sau a abandona:
  The doctor advised him to *give up* drinking.
  As countless failures, we *gave up* trying to train our dog to roll over.
- ***go through*** – a examina atent; a trăi sentimente:
  The lawyer *went through* all the details before accepting the case.
  You can't imagine what I *went through* when he left me.
- ***hold up*** – a întârzia, a fi întârziat:
  I was *held up* for two hours in a traffic jam this morning.

- ***find out*** – a descoperi:
  Go *find out* what they are plotting.
- ***look after*** – a avea grijă de cineva sau ceva:
  We can't have a dog because we haven't got anyone to *look after* it when we go away.
- ***look into*** – a investiga:
  Leave the matter with me, I'll *look into* it immediately.
- ***look for*** – a căuta:
  I can't find my pills. Can you help me *look for* them?
- ***make for*** – a se îndrepta repede către ceva sau cineva:
  Did you see how the dog *made for* the frisbee?
- ***pick on*** – a trata pe cineva rău sau nedrept:
  The boys at school always *pick on* David because he's the youngest.
- ***take after*** – a semăna fizic sau la caracter cu o rudă mai în vârstă:
  John was sad to admit his granddaughter *took after* her father.
- ***turn into*** – a deveni:
  Kate *turned into* one of the best actresses of her generation.

3. **Tip 3. Verb + complement + prepoziție. (tranzitiv)**

- ***ask in*** – a invita pe cineva să intre:
  Ask the students *in* for the next examination.
- ***bring round*** – a reanima pe cineva:
  The ambulance team soon *brought* the old man *round* with some whisky.
- ***call back*** – a telefona din nou mai târziu:
  I'll *call* you *back* as soon as I have the results.

- ***count in*** – a include:
  Are we going to the Zoo? *Count* me *in*.
- ***fit in*** – a găsi timp pentru:
  I can *fit* you *in* to see the manager at 4 o'clock, if that suits you.
- ***get down*** – a întrista, a supăra:
  This constant rain is *getting* me *down*; I need a holiday in the sun.
- ***invite out*** – a invita pe cineva la o întâlnire în societate:
  Let's *invite* her *out* with us, I think she will like that.
- ***look over*** – a examina starea a ceva:
  Please *look over* my essay before I hand it in.
- ***pick up*** – a lua pe cineva în mașină:
  Can you *pick* me *up* before lunch?
- ***put through*** – a da legătura telefonic:
  Hello, can you *put* me *through* to customer service, please?
- ***put up*** – a găzdui:
  Come and stay with me. I can *put* you *up* for as long as you like.
- ***talk round*** – a convinge discret:
  I eventually managed to *talk* my brother *round* to giving me his Star Wars collection.
- ***tell apart*** – a distinge:
  It's very difficult to *tell apart* the truth and the lies in what he says.

4. **Tip 4. Verb + prepoziție + complement** sau **verb + complement + prepoziție. (tranzitiv)**

- ***beat up*** – a răni sau lovi:

The police *beat up* the rioters. SAU: The police *beat* the rioters *up*.

- ***call off*** – a anula:
  Call off tomorrow's match. Most of my men are injured. SAU: *Call* tomorrow's match *off*. Most of my men are injured.
- ***cut down*** – a reteza (în general despre plante):
  The gardener had to *cut down* all the diseased willows. SAU: The gardener had to *cut* all the diseased willows *down*.
- ***do up*** – a repara sau a decora un loc:
  We've just *done up* the living room. It cost us a fortune. SAU: We've just *done* living room *up*. It cost us a fortune.
- ***fill in/out*** – a completa (un formular):
  All non EU citizens must *fill in* an immigration form at the customs. SAU: All non EU citizens must *fill* an immigration form *in* at the customs.
- ***give away*** – a distribui gratuit:
  He was stupid to *give away* all his toys. SAU: He was stupid to *give* all his toys *away*.
- ***look up*** – a consulta materiale de referință:
  Looking up unknown words in a dictionary can save a lot of time. SAU: *Looking* unknown words *up* in a dictionary can save a lot of time.
- ***pick up*** – a învăța (rapid, "din zbor"):
  It's amazing how quickly children *pick up* a language. SAU: It's amazing how quickly children *pick* a language *up*.
- ***put off*** – a amâna:

We had to *put off* our holiday until December. SAU: We had to *put* our holiday *off* until December.

- ***run over*** – a lovi cu un vehicul, a da peste:
  A truck *ran over* Kenny as he was running out of school. SAU: A truck *ran* Kenny *over* as he was running out of school.
- ***take up*** – a începe o nouă activitate:
  The doctor advised Eric to *take up* swimming. SAU: The doctor advised Eric to *take* swimming *up*.
- ***turn down*** – a refuza:
  I had to *turn down* his invitation because I was too tired. SAU: I had to *turn* his invitation *down* because I was too tired.

5. **Tip 5. Verb + doua prepoziții + complement. (tranzitiv)**

- ***come down with*** – a contracta o boală:
  Both my children have *come down with* flu and are home in bed.
- ***come up against*** – a întâmpina dificultăți:
  I always *come up against* problems when I fill in my tax return form.
- ***do away*** – a aboli, elimina, distruge:
  The government is thinking of *doing away with* students grants.
- ***drop out of*** – a se retrage:
  One of the athletes hurt his ankle and had to drop out of the final race.
- ***face up to*** – a accepta o situație neplăcută:

Simon really must face up to the fact that he'll never be as good a lawyer as his father.

- ***get away with*** – a scăpa fără pedeapsă:
  According to many people's opinion, OJ Simpson *got away with* murder.

- ***get on with*** – a continua o activitate deja începută:
  I can't stop for a coffee break, I have to *get on with* my work.
- ***get up to*** – a face o năzdrăvănie, obrăznicie:
  The children are curiously quiet. What can they be *getting up to*?
- ***live up to*** – a face față unui standard:
  The president certainly hasn't *lived up to* people's expectations. I don't think they will vote for him again.
- ***look up to*** – a respecta sau admira:
  Growing up, I always *looked up to* my sister.
- ***make off with*** – a fugi cu ceva:
  I can't find the candies, he must have *made off with* them.
- ***miss out on*** – a fi lipsit de ceva:
  It is said that the main disadvantage of boarding schools is that the children *miss out on* home comfort.
- ***put up with*** – a tolera sau suporta:
  I can't *put up with* his attitude anymore.
- ***run out of*** – a termina proviziile:
  I have *run out of* can. Can you run to the supermarket so we can make some Mojito?
- ***run up against*** – a se confrunta cu probleme:

If you try to change the policy now, you will *run up against* a lot of opposition.

- ***walk out on*** – a abandona pe cineva (sub aspect moral): You can't *walk out on* me now; we are partners in this deal.

EXERCIȚII

1. Transformați următoarele propoziții substituind cuvintele subliniate în propoziții cu un verb complex potrivit din lista de mai jos. Puneți verbul la timpul potrivit (folosiți tipurile 1 și 2).

take after	*go off*	*stand for*	*break into*	*account for*
call on	*look into*	*move in*	*fall out*	*count on*

1. Three men <u>forced their way into</u> the house and took away all the jewelry.

……

2. I <u>have to visit</u> my mother this weekend, she is waiting for me.

……

3. Dakota's best friend offended her and they <u>stopped talking to each other</u>.

……

4. Do you know what CIA <u>means</u>?

……

5. Don't worry about that conference. You can <u>rely on</u> me to organize it.

……

6. Mz daughter <u>is just like</u> her father, both in looks and personality.

……

7. The FBI was asked to investigate Tara's murder.

……

8. The marketing director asked his team to explain the products' failure this year.

……

9. Throw out those eggs we bought yesterday, they have a bad smell.

……

10. Why don't you come and live with me? We have been together for one whole year now.

……

2. Completați spațiile cu un verb complex de tip 5 din lista de mai jos.

get up to	*come up against*	*face up to*
get on with	*get away with*	*come down with*

1. The Prime Minister must ..... the problem of minority rights.
2. Does he expect to ..... telling all those lies?
3. Unfortunately the President has ..... a cold and will be unable to give his speech at the annual conference today.
4. There is glitter and paint all over the house! What have you .....?
5. I always ..... a blank expression when I try to talk to him about having children.
6. If I don't ..... the sewing, the costume won't be ready for the party tonight.

VOCABULAR

Crime and Punishment

1. Crime is any behaviour that breaks the existing legal code in a given country. The offender is arrested by law enforcement and brought to justice. The criminal is sent to trial before a jury and/or a judge and after all the arguments and evidence is examined, a sentence is given. Sentences range from hours of community service to time in prison and in some cases even death by capital punishment.

There are types of behaviour that break social rules of conduct or even religious codes, but they are not considered crimes.

Causes of crime.
Social causes of delinquency mainly focus on social exclusion. This includes all people that, for one reason or the other, are excluded from society.

Prolonged unemployment leads to poverty and isolation. Poor people live in slums and ghettos where desperation and lack of education pushes them towards criminal acts, such as theft and robbery.

Also, marginalised people due to race, religion or sexual orientation tend to form groups that later on develop into gangs. Discrimination and poverty are the main social causes of delinquency.

2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below using the words in italics.

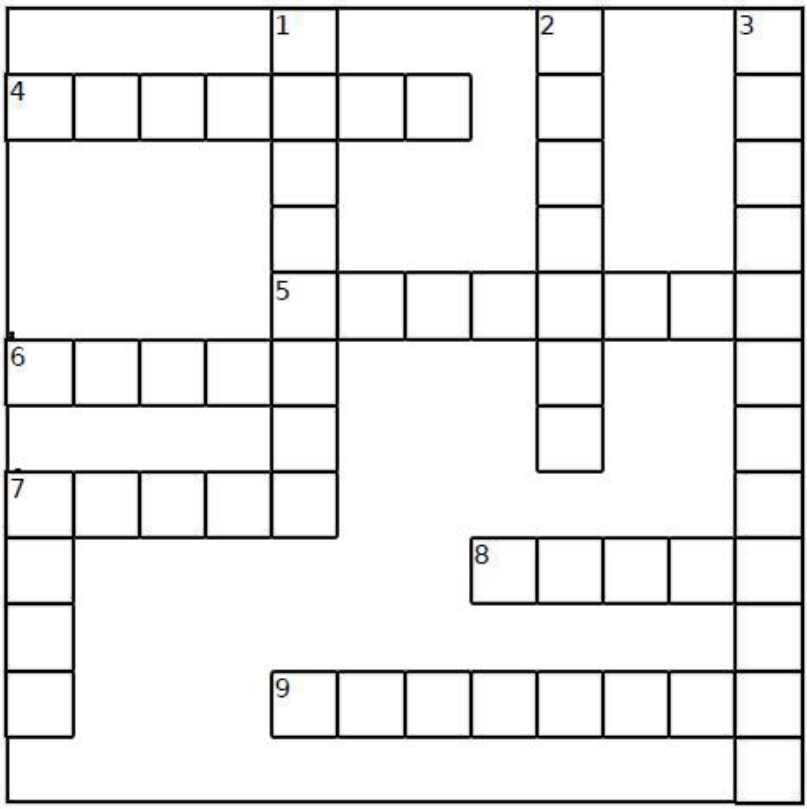
social exclusion	*mass media*
low education	*poverty*
justice system	*discrimination*
domestic violence	*dysfunctional families*

1. …… is highly traumatising to be witnessed by a child.
2. …… is the main cause of delinquency.
3. Based on race, religion or sexual orientation, …….. destroys the emotional stability of the ones that are subjected to it.
4. …… means lack of opportunities to break the poverty chain that pushes people into delinquency.
5. Whether though divorce or single parents, ……... are the root cause of later delinquent behaviours of young people.
6. The …… plays an important role, through its content, in the shaping of young people's minds.
7. The lack of appropriate response from the …… does very little to discourage delinquency.
8. ……., through marginalisation and lack of opportunities, drives people into finding alternative, often illegal, means of survival.

3. Multi-choice crime vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

1. A person who breaks into houses to steal is a …:
   a. burglar b. pickpocket c. shoplifter
2. A person who attacks people in the street to steal is a…:
   a. burglar b. pickpocket c. mugger
3. The death penalty is also called:
   a. capital punishment
   b. corporal punishment
4. Sexual assault against someone is called:
   a. rape b. pornography c. prostitution
5. Which is more serious?
   a. theft b. robbery
6. A story that proves someone could not have committed a crime is…
   a. an alibi b. a witness
7. A person who transports things illegally into a country is a...
   a. mugger b. smuggler c. bandit
8. Killing someone without intending to is...
   a. murder b. manslaughter
9. Killing someone with intention is...
   a. murder b. manslaughter
10. Selling people into slavery and exploiting them is called:
   a. drug trafficking
   b. human trafficking
   c. abduction

4. Follow the hints from **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

4. Someone who saw a crime.
5. Things or facts used to show that someone is guilty.
6. When someone sets a fire with the intent of causing damage.
7. The head of a court.
8. A story used to show that a person is innocent.

9. When a person did not commit the crime he is accused of.

Down

1. The penalty given to a convicted criminal.
2. Someone the police think *may have* committed a crime.
3. These are used to identify suspects of a crime.
7. This group of people listen to all the evidence in a trial and decide whether the accused is guilty or not.

LECȚIA 18

Verbe care primesc infinitive sau forma în *-ing*. *Mass Media*

GRAMATICĂ

A. Formă – verbele care urmează altor verbe au una dintre formele: **infinitiv + to** sau **forma în *-ing*** (vezi și Lecția 15/16). Verbele se împart în patru categorii principale:

1. verbe care pot fi urmate numai de **infinitiv + to**:
   We *agreed to meet* at soon as possible.

2. verbe care pot fi urmate numai de **forma în *-ing***:
   You *risk being* perceived as rude.

3. verbe care pot fi urmate fie de un **infinitiv + to** fie de **forma în *-ing*** fără a înregistra o modificare de sens:
   I see Harry *has started to play* golf again.
   (= în general)
   I see Harry *has started playing* golf again.
   (= în general sau numai în momentul de față)

4. verbe care pot fi urmate fie de **infinitiv + to** fie de **forma în *-ing*** dar cu o schimbare majoră de sens:
   I *forgot to go* to the bank yesterday.
   (= Nu m-am dus.)
   I *have forgotten going* to the bank yesterday.
   (= Nu-mi amintesc să fi fost.)

B. Utilizare.

1. **infinitivul + to** se folosește de obicei după:

afford	*agree*	*appear*	*arrange*	*ask*
expect	*fail*	*help*	*hope*	*learn*
offer	*plan*	*prepare*	*pretend*	*seem*
tend	*threaten*	*want*	*wish*	*decide*
refuse	*attempt*	*manage*	*promise*	*mean*

I can't *afford to buy* my own apartment now.
I *fail to see* the point in not answering the phone.
We can't *promise you to be* there before the detective arrives.

ATENȚIE: forma negativă este **not to + infinitiv**.
The boy promised *not to misbehave* ever again.

- *ask, decide, explain, know, remember, forget, understand* urmate de cuvinte interogative: ***how, what, when, which, where, whether*** etc:
  I don't *know* how *to get* to the cathedral from here.
  We haven't *decided* which restaurant *to go* to tonight.
- *ask, enable, force, get, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, warn* **+ *complement***:
  We *invited* our close friends *to dinner* on Saturday night.
  Can you *ask* them *to leave*, please?
- *make* în propoziții pasive:
  When I was a child, I was *made to wear* eat all the food in the plate.
  Due to the heavy fog, the plane was *made to divert* to Gatwick airport.

2. **forma în *-ing*** este de obicei folosită după:

admit	*avoid*	*consider*	*delay*	*deny*	*dislike*
finish	*feel like*	*imagine*	*give up*	*enjoy*	*keep on*
mind	*miss*	*postpone*	*practice*	*risk*	*stand(=bear)*
suggest	*mention*	*recall*	*regret*	*fancy*	*involve*

He *admitted stealing* the jewels.
Have you *considered studying* abroad?
I *suggest starting* with your reason for coming here.

ATENȚIE: forma negativă este **not + *-ing***.

I enjoy *not having* to wake up early in the morning.

NOTĂ: după *admit, deny, regret, suggest* se poate folosi și ***that***.

Sam *denied that* he *had shot* his wife. SAU: Sam *denied shooting* his wife.

- după verbe complexe: *carry on, end up, give up, go round, keep on, put off, set about*:

  You *carry on talking* while I eat my lunch.
  Irene is always trying hard to *give up smoking*.

3. se pot folosi atât **infinitivul + to** cât și **forma în *-ing*** fără diferențe de sens după verbele: *begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start*:

   I *began to play* chess three years ago. SAU: I *began playing* chess three years ago.
   Mike *loves to drive* fast cars. SAU: Mike *loves driving* fast cars.

4. **infinitivul + to** sau **forma în *-ing*** au sensuri diferite după: *remember, forget, try, stop, go on, regret*:

   Have you *forgotten posting* that letter? (= Ai trimis-o dar nu-ți amintești.) DAR: Have you *forgotten to post* that letter? (= Nu ai trimis-o?)

   I *stopped smoking* cigarettes because they were bad for me. (= Nu mai fumez.) DAR: I *stopped to smoke* a cigarette. (= M-am oprit și am fumat o țigară.)

EXERCIȚII

1. Treceți verbele din paranteze fie la **infinitiv + to** fie la **forma *-ing***.

1. I've agreed ..... chess for the local club next season. (play)
2. Marie doesn't allow ..... in her car. (smoke)
3. When do you advise me ..... again, doctor? (come)
4. My daughter can't stand ..... cheese. (eat)
5. My neighbour offered ..... after Josh while I went shopping. (look)
6. We enjoyed Tracy's ..... the piano. (play)
7. I deny ..... anyone about his drug problem. (tell)
8. Barbie pretended not ..... me but I'm sure she did. (see)
9. Do you approve of the children..... so much noise? (make)
10. Jasmine promised not ..... late. (be)

2. Transformați verbul din paranteze fie în **infinitiv + to**, fie în **forma în -*ing*** pentru a exprima sensul cel mai potrivit.

1. I'll never forget ..... Aerosmith live in 2010. (hear)
2. Don't try ..... the Amazon on your own. (cross)
3. I hate ..... at night. (drive)
4. She would hate ..... in public; she's very shy. (speak)
5. Did you remember ..... some bread for tonight's meal? (buy)
6. The rock star finally decided ..... his autobiography. (write)
7. Do your neighbours never stop .....? (argue)
8. The Government promised ..... taxes by next year. (reduce)
9. I see she plans to carry on..... until you give in. (cry)
10. Do you ever see yourself .....? (get married)
11. Before James began ..... to the gym regularly he was quite fat. (go)
12. Would you help me ..... my bags inside, please? (carry)
13. If Buster is not careful, he'll end up ..... into trouble with the police. (get)
14. Paul always forgets ..... the laptop off before he goes to bed. (switch)
15. This hot weather makes me ..... thirsty all the time. (feel)

3. Puneți verbele la forma corectă (**infinitiv + to** sau **forma în *-ing***). Uneori ambele variante sunt posibile:

1. Would you like ……..… (listen) to some music?
2. Peter and Kim have started …… (cook) the dinner.
3. I prefer ……..… (skate) to ……. (jog).
4. I'd prefer …… (walk) home rather than ……..… (go) by taxi.
5. My sister loves ……..(go) shopping.
6. I'd love …… (visit) Thailand one day.
7. My brother hates …….. (have to) work at weekends.
8. Do you like ……..…… (play) World of Warcraft?
9. I like ……..…… (eat) out as often as possible.
10. Shh! The orchestra is starting …….. (play).

VOCABULAR

Mass Media

1. **Newspapers**

The newspaper is the oldest and most iconic type of mass media. Through newspapers, news of the world was for the first time available to the general public. In 1605, the first newspaper was published.

There are many types of newspapers, centred on various topics: economics, sports, politics etc. Generally, a newspaper contains the following sections: political events, crime, business, art/entertainment, society and sports.
A newspaper can be issued daily or weekly.

Radio
The radio is an electromagnetic device that receives radio waves. The first commercial radio broadcast took place in 1920, in the United States.
Until the development of television, and even some time afterwards, the radio used to be the most popular form of mass media. Everyone listened to the news, music and entertainment programmes on the radio.
Nowadays, it is less important, when compared to the TV or the internet.

Television
The television is device used for telecommunication of moving images. The first TV set was released in 1928. Nowadays, television occupies an important part in our everyday lives. Either for news or just entertainment programmes, such as films, documentaries, most of us spend an important part of every day in front of a TV.
As Europe is such a complex continent, with various cultures and languages, there are few TV channels broadcasting for all European countries. Two examples are: Euronews and Eurosport.

Internet
The Internet is a global system of networks that exchange data. The first wide-area network was made available in 1983.

Because it is so easily available to so many people, the internet is a powerful tool of mass media. All major media outlets have websites where they offer information and entertainment to millions of people.

Did you know?
BBC (**British Broadcasting Corporation**) is the world's largest broadcasting corporation, founded in 1922. BBC reaches more than 200 countries in 33 languages. Its stated mission is "to inform, educate and entertain."
Its motto is "Nation Shall Speak Peace Unto Nation."

2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below using the words in italics.

documentary	*talk show*	*internet*	*film*
television	*presenter*	*debate*	*radio*

1. The …… was the first media instrument with a global reach.
2. A film or television or radio programme that gives facts and information about a subject is called a ……..……
3. The …… tells a story on the silver screen or on television.
4. We depend more and more on the ……. for information and communication.
5. Someone who introduces a television or radio show is called a ……..
6. When people participate in a ……... they discuss serious subjects and bring arguments.

7. The …….. changed the way we look at the world.
8. In a ……., several guests sit down and talk about a given subject, on radio or TV.

3. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. The .... is the person who is responsible for the overall shape of the program.
a. actor b. producer c. presenter
2. Turn on the TV! There is live ..... of the football match between Italy and Spain.
a. coverage b. report c. review
3. “Those were today's headlines. And now it's Angela McCarthy with her weather ..... “.
a. broadcast b. forecast c. presentation
4. I can't stand that stupid comedy. Can you switch to another ..... , please?
a. host b. channel c. transmission
5. A ..... is some kind of TV drama in parts based on inter-human relationships.
a. soap opera b. sitcom c. documentary
6. We're just getting some ..... news, that tsunami wave has just hit the Indonesian coast.
a. sensation b. arriving c. breaking
7. The time of day when most people are watching television is known as ..... .
a. popular time b. prime time c. best time
8. Many TV viewers were shocked when the presenter cursed while ..... .
a. filmed b. acting c. on (the) air

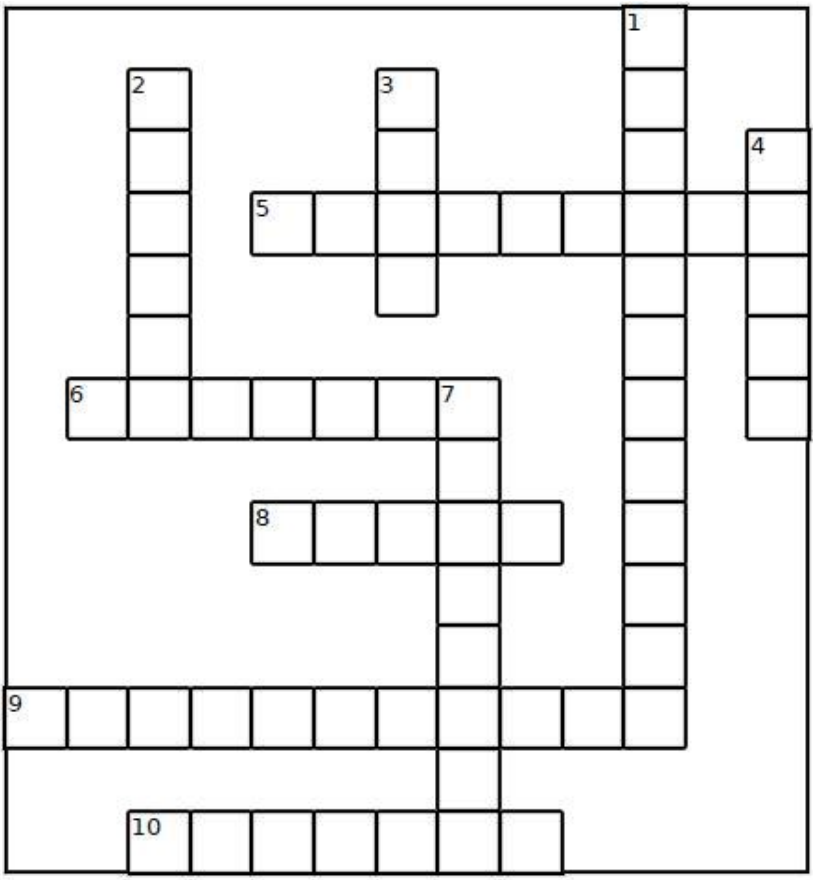
9. “Welcome to another live TV debate. Our ..... is as usual Peter Blitzer, and his guests today are some of Ireland's most prominent politicians”.

a. announcer b. host c. actor

10. Planet Earth, narrated by Sir David Attenborough, is the most magnificent nature ……. from the BBC.

a. series b. film c. news report

4. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

5. A regularly printed document consisting of news reports, articles, photographs and advertisements that are printed on large sheets of paper which are folded together.

6. A broadcast on television or radio.
8. Personal web pages where people can present their own views.
9. Advertisements that are broadcast on television or radio between and during programs. 10. A television station.

Down

1. Very big media companies that own several mass media outlets.
2. The presenter of a news bulletin.
3. Information or reports about recent events.
4. Newspapers and magazines, and those parts of television and radio which broadcast news.
7. A type of thin book with large pages and a paper cover which contains articles and photographs and is published every week or month.

LECȚIA 19

Diateza pasivă. *War*

GRAMATICĂ

Numai verbele tranzitive, adică verbele care primesc un complement direct (uneori și indirect), au diateza pasivă.

John *cried*. (*cry* este un verb intranzitiv. Nu are pasiv.)

John *sold* the house. (s*ell* este un verb tranzitiv. Are pasiv.)

A. Regula generală. Pentru a transforma o propoziție la diateza activă într-una la diateza pasivă:

1. complementul direct devine subiect
2. ***be*** are același timp ca verbul principal
3. verbul principal devine participiu trecut
4. subiectul devine agentul, precedat de ***by***.

diateza	**subiect**	**predicat**	**complement/agent**
activă	John	sold	the house
pasivă	The house	was sold	by John

NOTĂ: Agentul se exprimă de obicei cu ***by***. Dar când agentul este o substanță sau materie primă folosiți ***with***.

The novel was written *by* George R.R. Martin.

The highway was covered *with* sand.

Adesea nu este necesară specificarea agentului.

The criminal was given a life sentence.

Iată un tabel al corespondenţelor activ-pasiv:

Timp	**Diateza activă**	**Diateza pasivă**
Prezent simplu	sells	is sold
Prezent continuu	is selling	is being sold
Trecut simplu	sold	was sold
Trecut continuu	was selling	was being sold
Perfect prezent	has sold	has been sold
Mai mult ca perfect	had sold	had been sold
Viitor	will sell	will be sold
Condiţional	would sell	would be sold
Condiţional perfect	would have sold	would have been sold
Infinitiv prezent	to sell	to be sold
Infinitiv perfect	to have sold	to have been sold
Forma în *-ing*	selling	being sold
Participiu perfect	having sold	having been sold

He *keeps* the fire going. (a)	The fire *is kept* going. (p)
She *has shut* the door. (a)	The door *has been shut*. (p)
He *will carry* the bag. (a)	The bag *will be carried*. (p)
Locking the safe (a)	The safe being locked…(p)

NOTĂ: În engleza vorbită, ***get*** (în locul lui ***be***) se foloseşte adesea pentru diateza pasivă.

You'll *get* hurt. = You'll *be* hurt.

B. Reguli speciale. Pentru a transforma o propoziţie la diateza activă într-una la diateza pasivă:

1. **Infinitivul activ** devine **infinitiv pasiv**:
   - după verbe modale (*must, may, can* etc.):
     Tom *may write* the poem. (a)
     The poem *may be written*. (p)
     You *must tell* him. (a)

He *must be told*. (p)

- după *like/love/wish/want* + **complement direct**:
  He *wanted them to postpone* the deadline. (a)
  He *wanted the deadline to be postponed*. (p)
  She *liked us to water* the flowers at dawn. (a)
  She *liked the flowers to be watered* at dawn. (p)

2. folosiți ***that… should*** **+ infinitiv pasiv**:
   - după *agree, decide, arrange, demand* **+ infinitiv + complement**:
     We *agreed to take the passports*. (a)
     We *agreed that the passports should be taken*. (p)
     They *decided to reduce the price*. (a)
     They *decided that the price should be reduced*. (p)
   - după *advise, insist, propose, recommend, suggest* **+ forma în -*ing* + complement**:
     She *advised taking the car*. (a)
     She *advised that the car should be taken*. (p)
     They *suggested calling the supervisor*. (a)
     They *suggested that the supervisor should be called*. (p)

NOTĂ: După *need* folosiți un gerunziu **sau** infinitiv pasiv. Sensul este identic (vezi Lecția 15).

The radio *needs repairing*.
The radio *needs to be repaired*. (ambele propoziții sunt pasive)

3. două forme alternative de pasiv se pot folosi în mod impersonal cu: *assume, believe, claim, estimate, find,*

know, presume, report, say, suppose, understand (vezi și Lecția15/16):

They say that he is a genius. (a)
It is said that he is a genius. (p)
He is said to be a genius. (p)
People believe that the story is true. (a)
It is believed that the story is true. (p)
The story is believed to be true. (p)

4. prepozițiile sunt plasate după verbul pasiv:
   - verbe complexe (verb + prepoziție):
     We *will take care of* the dogs lovingly. (a)
     The dogs *will be taken care of* lovingly. (p)
   - verb + prepoziție + complement:
     He *had to listen to their opinions* daily. (a)
     Their opinions *had to be listened to* daily. (p)
     Her family never *thought of her*. (a)
     She was *never thought of* (by her family). (p)

5. propozițiile cu două complemente (complement direct și indirect) au două forme posibile de pasiv:
   He told *her a lie*. (a)
   She was told a lie. (p)
   A lie was told to her. (p)
   They sent *him an email*. (a)
   He was sent an email. (p)
   An email was sent to him. (p)

C. Utilizare. Pasivul se folosește:

1. pentru a sublinia acțiunea și nu agentul:
   The suspect *was arrested*.
   You *are invited* to the wedding reception.

2. când agentul este necunoscut, neimportant sau evident:
   He *is said* to be a very good-looking man.
   The valley *was* entirely *flooded*.
   Obama *was elected* the 44th president of the United States of America.

EXERCIȚII

1. Transformați propozițiile la diateza activă în propoziții la diateza pasivă. Enunțați agentul numai dacă este important pentru sensul propoziției.

1. Good cooks use the best ingredients.
……
2. People usually fear spiders.
……
3. Lauryn will pilot the plane to Jamaica.
……
4. They proved the theory to be wrong.
……
5. Tina Turner sang all the old hits.
……
6. Scott Graham is preparing the financial report.
……
7. Nobody has ironed my shirts!
……
8. Our students enjoyed the documentary.
……
9. They will propose a new system of taxation this week.
……
10. People don't consider him trustworthy.
……

2. Completați spațiile cu ***by*** sau ***with*.**

1. The cellar was flooded …… water.
2. The cellar was flooded …… a rain storm.
3. The house was built …… the construction company.
4. The house was built …… wood.
5. The spaghetti was covered …… grated cheese.
6. To keep it warm, the meat was covered …… another plate.
7. *The Persistence of Memory* was painted …… Salvador Dali.
8. The Easter Eggs were coloured …… vegetable dyes.

3. Propozițiile de mai jos au două complemente și două forme alternative de pasiv. Dați ambele forme.

1. They sent him a birthday present.

……
……

2. The Statistics teacher regularly gives Marc extra homework.

……
……

3. The customer representative will show you the latest model.

……
……

4. I will give you two options.

……
……

5. They pay us the rent once a month.
……
……
6. We will send each of the students an application form.
……
……

VOCABULAR

War

1. Why do people still wage wars when we have a long history that shows us how terrible they are and how much suffering they produce? Won't we ever learn this lesson?

The answer is a bit more complicated. People go to war most of the times because of a profound failure to communicate: see religious wars or wars for ethnic cleansing. We still don't know how to accept and respect one another, even with all the differences. And some important causes of wars nowadays are poverty and greed. Some people are too poor and fight for food and a chance for life, and others never have enough and want more.

Modern weapons.
As technology advanced, so did the weapons become more sophisticated. The evolution of science not only brought good things, but also better and more proficient ways to kill one another.
It is true that modern military technology focuses on developing precise weapons that target only military

compounds, such as GPS-guided missiles, strike fighter jets, nuclear-powered aircraft carriers etc.
However, one of the most deadly modern means of killing is represented by the weapons of mass destruction, which are a target of the War on Terrorism.

Ongoing nuclear threat.
Out of all weapons that mankind has devised so far, the nuclear bomb is by far the most destructive. Although it was only used twice, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world witnessed the scope of its destruction. Since then, the nuclear bombs were improved, and now, we hold the nuclear power to destroy planet Earth many times over.
Countries like Iran and North Korea pose an ongoing nuclear threat to the world. To counteract this, the majority of countries have signed the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*, which limits the spread of nuclear weapons.

2. DEATH or DEAD? Choose the correct answer.

1. Samuel Goldwyn: “I don't think anyone should write their autobiography until after they're ....”
a. death b. dead
2. Woody Allen: “On the plus side, ... is one of the few things that can be done just as easily lying down.”
a. death b. dead
3. Mark Twain: “The report of my ... was an exaggeration.”
a. death b. dead
4. Erma Bombeck: “Anybody who watches three games of football in a row should be declared brain ....”
a. death b. dead

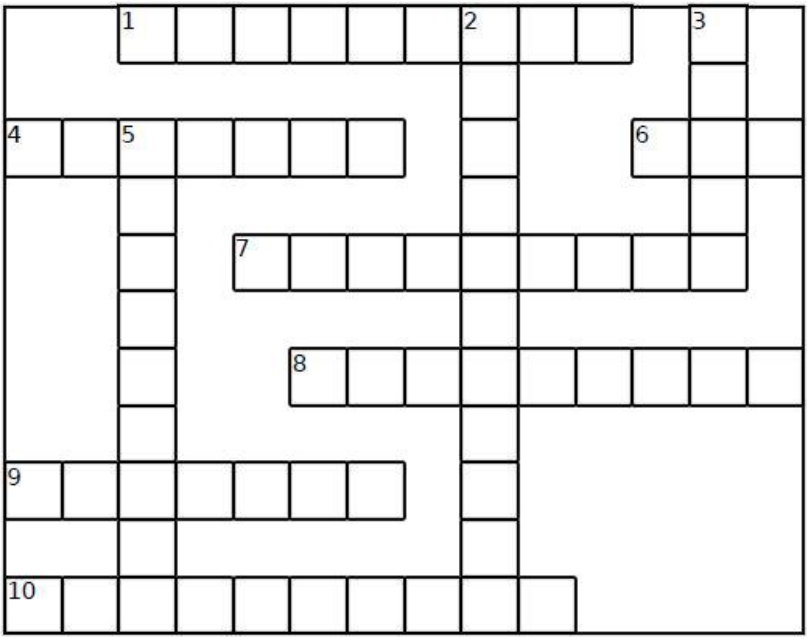
5. George Santayana: “There is no cure for birth and ... save to enjoy the interval.”

a. death b. dead

6. Samuel Goldwyn: “If I could drop ... right now, I'd be the happiest man alive.”

a. death b. dead

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. Wars bring death and ..... to the world.
4. The ..... bombs can destroy all life on Earth.
6. This is something that has no place in a civilized world.

7. Modern weapons are guided by .....
8. It is the modern manner of fighting against democracy and liberty.
9. They are used to kill the enemy.
10. The ..... are the victims that fall during a war.

Down
2. ..... is a leading cause for wars nowadays.
3. This is something we should all strive to achieve.
5. This group is not part of the military.

LECȚIA 20

Imperativul. *Consumerism*

GRAMATICĂ

A. Formă.

- imperativul pesoanei a II-a se formează cu **INFINITIVUL fără to**, fără subiect, pentru a face invitații, cereri sau pentru a da sfaturi, instrucțiuni și atenționări. Negativul se formează cu **do not + INFINITIV fără to**.

  Come!
  Do not (don't) come!

- imperativul persoanei I se formează cu **let + ME/US + INFINITIV fără to** pentru a da sugestii sau a face oferte. Negativul se formează cu **do not**.

  Let me help!
  Let's go!
  Let us not go in right now!
  Don't let me fall asleep! I have a deadline tomorrow.

B. Utilizare.

1. imperativul persoanei a II-a se folosește:
   - pentru a cere ceva:

   Give John this file when you see him.
   Don't tell Diana what I said last night.
   - pentru a face invitații:

   Come to my birthday party on Saturday night.
   Try this: it's a new fitness program.

- pentru a da sfaturi sau a atenționa:

Drive slowly, heavy rain reduces your visibility.
Don't exceed the speed limit, the fines are especially heavy in this state.
Change your money before you leave; you'll get a better exchange rate.

- pentru a da indicații:

Go to the third door, *tell* them I sent you and *ask* to see Mr. Stone.
Cook for 45 minutes and *serve* warm with a white wine on the side.

NOTĂ: Se poate folosi ***do*** pentru a sublinia sensul imperativ (vezi Lecția 1).

Do be careful when you ski down that slope.
Do tell me everything she said.

ATENȚIE: Imperativele nu au subiect, deși uneori se adaugă un substantiv sau pronume pentru a identifica persoana căreia i se vorbește.

Have another drink, *Brandon.*
Listen carefully, *everyone.*
Children, be quiet or your get no dessert.

- cu interogații disjunctive: ***will/won't/would you?*** și ***can/can't/could you?***

Come in, won't you?
Have something to drink, will you?

2. imperativul persoanei I cu **let** se folosește:
   - cu ***me***, pentru a face oferte:

Let me explain what I mean.
Let me get you a drink, Georgina.

- cu ***us***, pentru a oferi sugestii:

I want to do something special today. I know, *let*'s go to that exhibition at Tate Modern.
I don't feel like cooking tonight. *Let* us get a Chinese take-away.

NOTĂ: ***Do*** poate fi folosit înainte de ***let*** pentru întărire (vezi Lecția 1).

Please, *do let* me know if you feel any pain.

- cu interogații disjunctive: ***will you?*** după ***let me/let him*** etc., și ***shall we?*** după ***let us***:

Oh come on, ppen the door and *let me* in, will you?
Let me/let him/let them etc. speak their mind, will you?
Let's not argue about it, shall we?

- cu răspunsuri scurte la sugestii:

Why don't we go to Africa for our holidays this year for a change? *Yes, let's*.
I don't think I want to go to paintball tonight. Fine, *let's not*.

ATENȚIE: Există și o formă de persoana a III-a imperativ: ***let* + substantiv** sau **complement pronominal + infinitiv fără *to*** (cu sensul de "a permite").

Let everyone *come* in now and *hand in* their applications.
Don't let the State *treat* you like this. Stand up for your rights.
Let him *continue*.

EXERCIȚII

1. Ce instrucțiuni și atenționări vă așteptați să vedeți în următoarele situații? Folosiți verbele de mai jos fie la forma afirmativă, fie la forma negativă.

sit *keep* *store* *drive* *swim* *lock*

1. There is heavy fog on the highway.
……
2. The park benches have just been painted.
……
3. High tide is coming in.
……
4. This fresh cheese contains no preservatives.
……
5. This material is highly flammable.
……
6. There have been a lot of burglaries in my street lately.
……

2. Completați aceste textul plasând în spațiile libere verbe din lista de mai jos:

take *carry on* *go*
ask *turn* *Go*

"Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to 12th Avenue?
"Yes certainly. …… (1) straight along this road until you reach the traffic lights. At the traffic lights, …… (2) straight across. At the next set of lights, …… (3) left and …… (4) along the 10th Avenue until you

come to a roundabout. At the roundabout, …… (5) the first exit and 12th Avenue is the second road on the left. If you have any problems, …… (6) again. Everybody knows 12th Avenue, it's the main shopping area."
"Thank you very much."

3. Folosiți ***let*** pentru a transforma următoarele propoziții într-o ofertă sau sugestie.

1. I'll call a waiter to take your order.

……

2. I think we should visit my sister in Liverpool at Christmas.

……

3. We could offer them 10% more than the initial price.

……

4. Can I show you how it works?

……

5. It's better if we take a taxi, as it's raining.

……

6. I would like to speak to Mr. Irons personally.

……

7. I'll see if the lawyer is free to see you now.

……

8. You don't have to leave now. Why don't you take a seat?

……

9. I need to look into the matter further before giving you an answer.

……

10. I can't afford to live on my own, why don't we share expenses?

……

VOCABULAR

Consumerism

1. Consumerism is a new reality that we all share in the later years, with the success of capitalism and the rise in the general standard of living in Western societies. Consumerism refers to a state of mind where a person can achieve happiness only in buying news products.
As this attitude is of course very profitable to the producers, they encouraged this new trend to the point where entire societies can be defined as consumerist. It is a source of huge revenues and industrial growth. As the same time, it is also a source of perpetual frustration and hunt for new things and massive financial debts.

Consumerist goods.
Consumerist goods refer to those products that are most sought after by heavy consumers, because they symbolize power and status – *conspicuous consumerism*. A secondary reason is not linked with power and status, but with social inclusion, following the mentality that if everyone does it or owns it, I must too in order to be part of the group. The first category has powerful commercial brand names that enhance status and appeal, such as luxury automobiles, designer clothing, or expensive jewellery. The second category includes fast food chains, soft beverages, clothing fads etc.

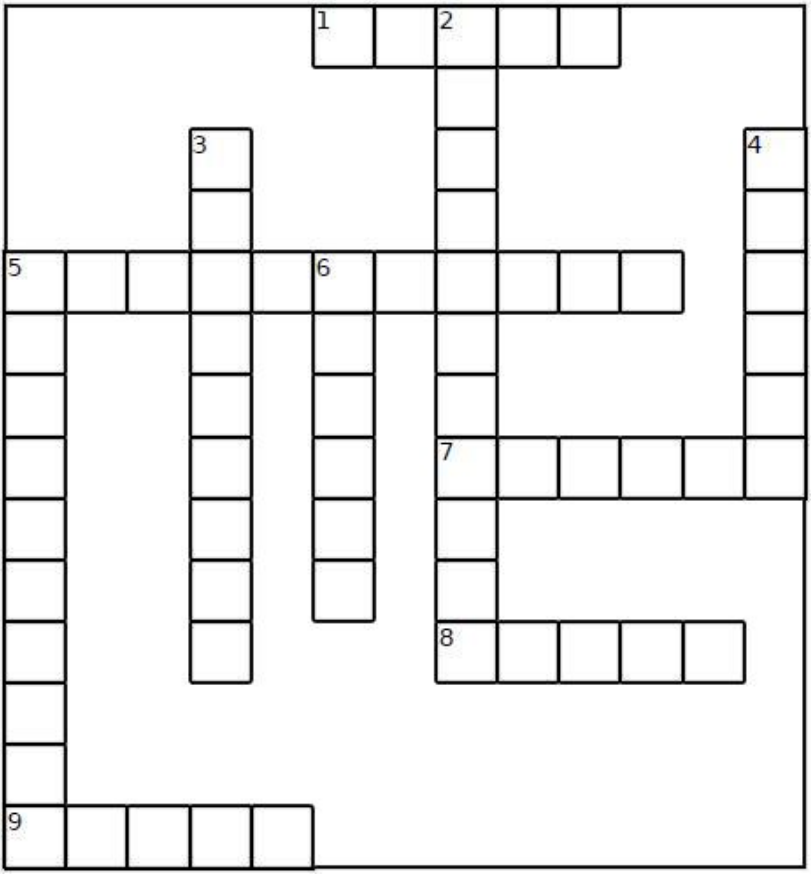
Anti-consumerism.
Anti-consumerism is a socio-political movement against consumerism. Consumerism is viewed as a depersonalizing trend, which robs people of their individuality and local culture

in favour of imported mercantile values. Anti-consumerism labels a culture dominated by consumerism as a *consumer culture*.
Anti-consumerist activism is present in the media and in educational programmes, where it focuses on alternative lifestyles, environmental activism, anti-globalization, and animal-rights activism. It encourages people to find real values in their lives, such as family, peace and positive social roles, rather than blindly spend money in pursuit of happiness.

2. Pay attention to the definition. Find the word and fill in the gaps. Then decide if it belongs to the category of **consumerism** or **anti-consumerism**.

The act of buying – …….(8 letters)
To have or use something in common with other people – …… (5 letters)
Things that are produced in order to be sold – …… (5 letters)
When you throw away something, it becomes – ..... (7 letters)
A type of product with a particular name or design – …… (5 letters)
The quality of being simple and not complicated – …… (10 letters)
Put objects through a process that makes them usable again – …….. (7 letters)
An industry dedicated to persuade people into buying a product or service – ……..(11 letters)

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

1. The ..... represents a collective image associated with a product that everyone can identify.
5. It is a global trend that promotes massive buying of products.
7. We spend a lot of money in order to get to this desired position.
8. We spend a lot of money to acquire .....
9. ..... makes the world go round.

Down

2. ..... is an entire industry dedicated to the promotion of brands and products.
3. We are all trying to consume the same limited ..... of planet Earth.
4. Anti-consumerism focuses in changing ..... for the benefit of the people.
5. ..... is an economic system based on free market.
6. Consumerism makes this become a dominant force in a given society.

LECȚIA 21

Conjunctivul. *Computers*

GRAMATICĂ

Conjunctivul a dispărut aproape complet în engleză. Se mai păstrează anumite forme – mai ales la trecut – pentru a exprima îndoiala, regretul sau situațiile reale.

A. Formă.

1. **Conjunctiv prezent** – are aceeași formă ca infinitivul fără **to**. Are aceeași formă pentru toate persoanele.
   God *save* the king!
   They *be* damned!

2. **Conjunctiv trecut** – are aceeași formă ca și trecutul simplu. Verbul ***be*** are formă ***were*** pentru toate persoanele.
   It's time we *went* set aside our differences and begin the dialogue.
   I wish I *were* a famous actress.

3. **Conjunctiv mai mult ca perfect** – are aceeași formă ca mai mult ca perfectul.
   We wished we *had had* better access to education in poor countries.

B. Utilizare.

1. Conjunctiv prezent.
   - poate fi întâlnit în texte poetice, mai ales din secolele trecute. În engleza modernă a supraviețuit în foarte puține expresii:
     Heaven *help* me!
     God *bless* you! (adesea adresat unei persoane care a stranutat)
   - anumite verbe primesc ***that…should***, mai ales în construcții pasive. În special în engleza americană ***should*** este adesea omis și în locul lui se folosește conjunctivul prezent al verbului subordonat. Iată cateva din aceste verbe (vezi Lecția 15, 16 și 19):

advise	*agree*	*arrange*	*ask*	*command*
decide	*demand*	*determine*	*insist*	*order*
propose	*suggest*	*recommend*		

     The students agreed that Jeff (should) *be* the one to go to the conference.
     The civic society agreed that a law (should) *be* passed.

2. Conjunctiv trecut.
   - după ***as if*** pentru a exprima îndoiala sau irealitatea:
     He behaves <u>as if</u> he *were* king of the world.
     He treats me <u>as if</u> I *were* his slave.

NOTĂ: Dacă verbul principal trece la trecut, conjunctivul trecut rămâne neschimbat.

He <u>behaved</u> as if he *were*...
He <u>treated</u> me as if I *were*…

- după ***it is (high) time***, pentru a arăta că este foarte târziu:
  It's time he *understood* that things can't always go his way.
  It's high time we *stood up* for our rights.

NOTĂ: Aceleași propoziții se pot construi cu **for + complement + INFINITIV cu to**.

It's time for him to *study* more.
It's high time for us to *return* home.

- după ***with***:
  - pentru a exprima regretul în legătură cu prezentul, folosiți **conjunctivul trecut**.
    She wished that dress *weren't* so expensive.
    They wished one of them *knew* John's mobile number.
  - pentru a exprima regretul în legătură cu trecutul, folosiți **conjunctivul mai mult ca perfect**.
    She wishes that dress *hadn't been* so expensive.
    They wish one of them *had known* John's mobile number.

NOTĂ: ***If only*** exprimă de asemenea regretul. Are aceeași structură ca și ***wish***.

If only I were an aristocrat!
If only I had been born an aristocrat!

- pentru a exprima o dorință în viitor, folosiți ***would + verb*** (acesta NU este un conjunctiv):

I wish my boyfriend *would write*.
I wish it *would rain*.

NOTĂ: ***I wish you would*** este un început obișnuit pentru o dorință care exprimă iritarea.

I wish you wouldn't talk like that in front of the children!
I wish he'*d* help me!

EXERCIȚII

1. Completați propozițiile. Decideți mai întâi dacă vă referiți la prezent, trecut sau viitor.

1. I don't like the university I go to. I wish ……
2. Jack doesn't like the colour of his eyes. Jack wishes…….
3. I'm sorry that I didn't study more before the last English test. I wish…….
4. I'd be happy if it rained tomorrow. I wish……
5. They are sorry they aren't better players. They wish……
6. She is sorry she ruined the surprise. She wishes…….
7. We are sorry that you are sick. We wish…….
8. He would be happy if Marlene accepted his marriage proposal. He wishes…….....
9. I'd like you to leave the dog at home. I wish…….

10. We'd be happy if our team won the national championship. We wish……..

2. Puneți verbele dintre paranteze la forma corectă.

1. It's two hours past your bedtime. It's time you …… (go) to bed.
2. The dean proposed (that) International Relations …… (teach) to all classes.
3. Ryan and Amber dance as if they …… (be) professionals.
4. We wish we …… (know) why the projector doesn't work.
5. If only ……..…… (not rain) yesterday!
6. I wish you …… (call) her tomorrow. It's her birthday.
7. Bud smashed all the plates yesterday. He behaved as if he …… (be) crazy.
8. I wish he …… (take) his pills when he was supposed to.
9. If only we …… (know) in time that she was so depressed!
10. He's in peak form. It's high time he …… (challenge) the champion.

3. Puneți verbele dintre paranteze la forma corectă.

1. John always acts as if he …… (need) extra energy.
2. They recommended (that) the contracts ……..… (sign) twice.
3. Everyone wishes 9/11 …… (not happen).

4. If only he …… (be) right, but unfortunately he is wrong.
5. The presidents decided (that) the agreement …… (sign)
6. We all wish he ……..… (be fired). He's so incompetent!
7. Bradley is about to divorce his wife. He now wishes he…….…… (never met) her.
8. If only we …… (have) the money for tuition. Alicia is such a talented scriptwriter!
9. It's high time the government ..… (grant) more financial support to single mothers.
10. I wish I ……..…… (stay) at home. The party was terribly boring!

VOCABULAR

Computers

1. Always trying to simplify work and the technological process, man invented the computer. Although the concept of computer existed earlier, in the '50s, computers became a modern reality. The project ARPANET was the first internet network.
Today, almost all fields of work depend on computers, such as: medicine, mechanised industries, military technology etc.
People also use computers in their daily lives, for research and entertainment.

The Digital Divide.
The term digital divide refers to the gap between those people with effective access to digital and information technology and

those without. Mainly due to poverty, many people from poorer regions and countries do not own or have access to a computer. Again, poverty also means a low level of education, so these people lack also the skills needed in using a computer. The United Nations is aiming to develop programs to fight the global digital divide by way of the World Information Society Day which takes place on May 17, each year.

Hacking.
In the field of computer security, hacking is one of the most complex and widespread malicious activities. It is done by *hackers*, namely people that are very skilled computer programmers, who find and exploit the weakness in a computer system or software. They create breaches in the system through which they can obtain hidden information, introduce viruses or completely crash the system.

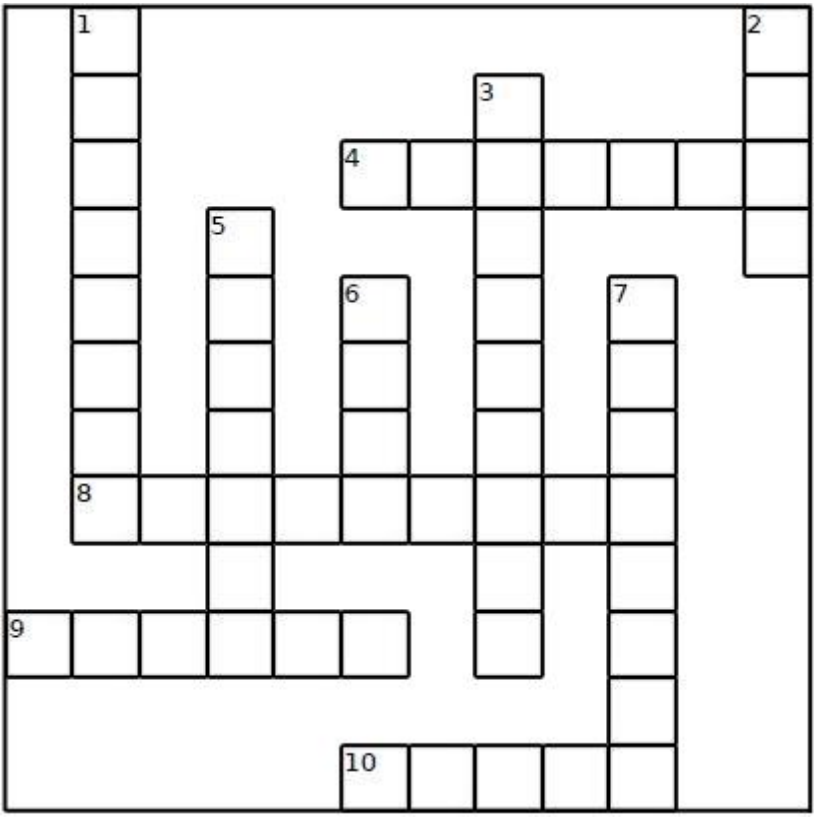
Hackers can be criminal hackers (*black hats*) or ethical hackers (*white hats*).

Did you know?
Messenger gibberish – Gibberish is a kind of language that no one understands. Can you understand the language people use on messenger?
IIRC – If I remember correctly
OMG – Oh my God
ROFL – Rolling on the floor laughing
BTW – By the way
IMHO – In my honest opinion
LOL – Laughing out loud
AFK – Away from keyboard
BRB – Be right back

2. Computer quiz. Choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

1. To “download” means:
   a. to receive data from a website or another computer
   b. sending a file to another computer
   c. to move up and down in a file or page
2. Which device is used to transform text and images from paper documents into digital information?
   a. printer b. scanner c. CD writer
3. Which device is used by a computer to display graphics and information on a video screen?
   a. modem b. monitor c. keyboard
4. A “link” is:
   a. a blinking indicator that tells you where you are
   b. a table of values arranged in rows and columns
   c. usually a blue connection that allows us to go to another page
5. Which is an example of hardware?
   a. spam b. e-mail c. mouse
6. The home page is:
   a. the last page of a website
   b. the first page of a website
   c. a page who lives at home
7. Select which example is NOT a browser:
   a. Microsoft Word
   b. Firefox
   c. Internet Explorer

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

4. To join by means of communication equipment.
8. Selling and buying on the Internet.
9. A computer programmer who breaks into computers in order to steal, change or destroy information.
10. Widely used electronic form of communication.

Down

1. A World Wide Web starting page for an individuals, group or company.
2. A term used for numbers, characters and symbols that can be stored and processed by a computer system.
3. A specialized computer program that protects your computer from viruses and other malware.
5. Two or more computers joined together.
6. Unwanted e-mail, usually of a commercial nature, received in bulk.
7. A program that controls and limits the access of programs in a computer to the Internet.

LECȚIA 22

Vorbirea indirectă. *Addictions*

GRAMATICĂ

Vorbirea indirectă se folosește pentru a relata cuvintele unei alte persoane. Principalele categorii ale vorbirii indirecte sunt: afirmații, interogații, comenzi.

A. Afirmații. Trecerea de la afirmații directe la afirmații indirecte necesită câteva schimbări în:

1. timpurile verbale
2. pronume și adjective
3. adverbe

1. Verbe.
   - Verbele regulate schimbă timpul doar când verbul relatării (***say, tell, ask*** etc.) este la trecut. Nu există schimbări de timp dacă verbul relatării nu este la trecut.

Vorbirea directă	**Vorbirea indirectă**
He always *says*: 'Jay ***works*** too hard.'	He always *says* that Jay ***works*** too hard.
He *is saying*: 'Jay ***works*** too hard.'	He *is saying* that Jay ***works*** too hard.
He *will say*: 'Jay ***works*** too hard.'	He *will say* that Jay ***works*** too hard.

Tabelul schimbărilor temporale când verbul relatării este la trecut.

Vorbirea directă	**Vorbirea indirectă**
He *said*: 'Jay ***works*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***worked*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***is working*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***was working*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***has worked*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***had worked*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***has been working*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***had been working*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***worked*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***had worked*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***will work*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***would work*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***will be working*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***would be working*** hard.

NOTĂ: Dar:

He *said*: 'Jay ***would work*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***would work*** hard.
He *said*: 'Jay ***would have worked*** hard.'	He *said* that Jay ***would have worked*** hard.

ATENȚIE: Condiționalele la vorbirea indirectă urmează regulile:

Vorbirea directă	**Vorbirea indirectă**
Tip 1: Rose said: 'If I listen, I will learn.'	(usual change) Rose said if she listened, she would learn.
Tip 2: Rose said: 'If I listened, I would learn.'	(no change) Rose said if she listened, she would learn.
Tip 3: Rose said: 'If I had listened, I would have learned.'	(no change) Rose said if she had listened, she would have learned.

- Verbele modale se modifică în felul următor:

Vorbirea directă	**Vorbirea indirectă**
can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should

Celelalte verbe modale nu își modifică forma.

Dany said: 'Tracy *can* do it.' (d)
Dany said that Tracy *could* do it. (i)
I said: 'They *ought to* leave now.' (d)
I said that they *ought to* leave now. (i)

2. Pronumele și adjectivele se modifică de la vorbirea directă la vorbirea indirectă. Iată tabelul modificărilor:

Vorbirea directă	**Vorbirea indirectă**
I	he/she
my	his/her
mine	his/hers
you	I/he/she/we/they
your	my/his/her/our/their
yours	mine/his/hers/ours/theirs
we	they
our	their
ours	theirs
this/these	that/those

Ted said: '*I* am angry.' (d) — Ted said that *he* was angry. (i)
My cousins said: 'These books are *ours*.' (d) — My cousins said that those books were *theirs*. (i)
Kitty asked: 'How are *you*?' (d) — Kitty asked how *I* was. (i)

NOTĂ: Când vorbitorul își relatează propriile cuvinte, pronumele și adjectivele rămân neschimbate.
I said: "*I* am hungry.' (d) I said *I* was hungry. (i)

3. Adverbele și expresiile verbale se modifică de la vorbirea directă la vorbirea indirectă. Iată tabelul modificărilor:

Vorbirea directă	**Vorbirea indirectă**
here	there, in that place
now	then, at that time
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the day after
the day after tomorrow	in two days
an hour ago	an hour before
a week ago	a week before
a month ago	a month before
next year	the following year
next week	the following week
last month	a month before
last week	a week before

Heidi said: 'It's raining *now*.' (d)
Heidi said it was raining *then*. (i)
Ann said: 'I saw her *yesterday*.' (d)
Ann said that she had seen her *the day before*. (i)
NOTĂ: Alte verbe ale vorbirii indirecte pot fi:

- **agree/refuse/offer/promise + infinitiv**:
  Harry said that he would invite them. = Harry *agreed to invite* them.

I said that I would not apologise. = I *refused to apologise*.

- **accuse/admit/apologize/deny + forma în *-ing***:
  He said that he had done it. = He *admitted doing* it.
  He said that he had not done it. = He *denied doing* it.
- ***add/answer/argue/complain/explain/object/protest/reply/remark***:
  Amelia *answered* that she had not been aware of the change in program.
  Didn't you *reply* that you didn't care?

B. Interogații. Trecerea de la interogații directe la interogații indirecte cere aceleași modificări (timp verbal, pronume și adjective, adverbe) ca și pentru afirmații.

1. topica verbelor interogative în interogația directă se modifică în interogația indirectă devenind topica verbelor afirmative:
   Patricia said: 'Where *do you live*?' (d)
   Patricia asked *where I lived*. (i)
   I asked: 'When *did she leave*?' (d)
   I asked when *she had left*. (i)

2. interogația indirectă nu poate folosi pe ***say***; folosiți un verb cu sens interogativ, cum ar fi: ***ask, inquire, wonder*** etc.
   Matt *said*: 'Why are those lights flashing?' (d)
   Matt *wondered* why those lights were flashing. (i)
   We *said*: 'How does it look?' (d)
   We *asked* how it looked. (i)

3. folosiți ***if*** în interogația indirectă atunci când nu există alt cuvânt interogativ (*who, why, where, what, when, how*):

Tom asked: 'Are you coming?'(d)
Tom asked *if* I was coming. (i)
They asked: 'Do you smoke?' (d)
They asked (me) *if* I smoked. (i)

C. Comenzi (cereri și sfaturi). Trecerea de la comenzi, cerințe și sfaturi directe la forma lor indirectă urmează reguli diferite.

1. în construcția indirectă, verbul este urmat de **complement + infinitiv cu to**:

He said: *'Claire, pick up* the phone*!'* (d)
He told *Claire to pick* the phone *up*. (i)
They said: *'Hand in* your paper, *Daria!'* (d)
They ordered *Daria to hand* in her paper. (i)

2. chiar dacă în comanda directă nu este menționat complementul, la forma indirectă este necesar un complement pronominal:

He said: 'Come in!' (d)
He told *me/him/us etc*. to come in. (i)
They said: 'Shut the door!' (d)
They told *me/her/them etc*. to shut the door. (d)

3. pentru a reda o comandă negativă, forma indirectă primește pe **not** înaintea infinitivului:

The attendant said: '*Don't* touch.' (d)
The attendant asked him/us *not to touch*. (i)
Rita said: '*Don't* eat the whole cake, kids!' (d)
Rita told the kids *not to eat* the whole cake. (i)

4. verbele folosite în comenzi, cereri, sfaturi indirecte sunt:

tell *order* *advise* *command* *forbid*
invite *remind* *request* *warn* *ask*

I *advised* him to call his lawyer.
We *warned* him not to ever contact her again.

EXERCIȚII

1. Treceți propozițiile la vorbirea indirectă.

1. Dad always says: ‘When I was your age, I would earn the money myself.’

……

2. I know that mother will say: ‘You should take care of yourself.’

……

3. Denise told her boyfriend: ‘I’m starting my new job tomorrow.’

……

4. The new anchor announced: ‘The weather will change.’

……

5. The proverb says: ‘Every cloud has a silver lining.’

……

6. They have recently admitted: ‘We want to get married next year.’

……

7. Alison whispered: ‘I like Alex, too.’

……

8. The Americans like to say: ‘Time is money.’

……

9. The officer told my wife: ‘Our policy has always been centered on the community.’

……

10. The professor promised: ‘I’ll correct your papers by tomorrow.’

……

2. Treceți propozițiile condiționale la vorbirea indirectă. Atenție la IF CLAUSE.

1. Mom said: ‘If I can, I’ll pick you up at the airport.’

……

……

2. The union leader told the workers: ‘If the company doesn’t increase your salaries, you will go on strike.’

……

……

3. The author told the audience: ‘If you had read my last book, you would have understood.’

……

……

4. The doctor always tells his patients: ‘If everyone practiced a sport daily, it would be much better for their health.’

……

……

5. Tom yelled at his son: ‘If you don’t turn the TV down, I’ll turn it off.’

……

……

6. The lawyer explained: ‘If your wife hadn’t signed the contract, you would have had your money back last year.’

……

……

7. I told my daughter: ‘If you get your grades up, I will buy you a gaming console.’

……
……

8. The candidate announced: ‘If I am elected, I will improve schools and lower taxes.’

……
……

9. The historian insisted: ‘If the war had lasted another year, the entire country would have been destroyed.’

……
……

10. The man said: ‘If Nadal won, he would get the cup.’

……
……

3. Treceți propozițiile la vorbirea indirectă (afirmații, interogații și comenzi indirecte).

1. The officer ordered: ‘Get off the road immediately!’

……
……

2. Presley agreed: ‘It’s all true.’

……
……

3. My friend wondered: ‘Will you be able to manage alone?’

……
……

4. I’m sure Mom will be wondering: ‘Where is he?’

……
……

5. The detective told the reporter: ‘If I had known the answer, I’d have solved the case earlier.’

……
……

6. Janice said loudly: ‘People like that should be locked up.’

……
……

7. The flight assistant told the passengers: ‘fasten your seatbelts and turn off all electronic equipment.’

……
……

8. The lyrics by Sinatra say: ‘I want to do it my way.’

……
……

9. The lady asked the jeweler: ‘Would you mind showing me the diamond bracelet in the window?’

……
……

10. I can well remember the news announced: ‘There is a fire at WTC!’

……
……

VOCABULAR

Addictions

1. **Smoking**

As you probably know, smoking is bad for your health. It can cause cancer, and heart disease. People who smoke live a shorter life, by almost 10 years. It is also quite an expensive habit. So how come people still keep on smoking?

The answer, in a word, is addiction. An addiction is a habit that you cannot break free from. The reasons are both physiological and psychological.

In the case of smoking, the addictive substance is called nicotine, which is highly addictive. A smoker feels that he/she cannot live without nicotine, both in body and mind.

Drinking

Alcohol is viewed by some cultures as therapeutic and good for your body. The problem with alcohol however is quantity. Almost anything that you use in large quantities regularly can become a problem.

So alcohol unfortunately is often addictive. It changes the way your mind and your body work: you become confused, cannot walk straight etc. It also presents a high risk for your health. So, the more you drink, the more damage is done to your liver and brain cells.

Caffeine

Although it is considered by many today as essential to their daily routine, coffee can also be dangerous. When it is consumed in large quantities everyday, the active substance in coffee, called caffeine, can lead to heart disease and nervous exhaustion.

A safe alternative for people who want to reduce their caffeine intake it decaffeinated coffee. It is still coffee, but without the potential to become additive and cause health problems.

Drugs

Cannabis

Cannabis (also called marijuana) is a plant originating in India, which is used as a recreational psychoactive drug. It is also used in some spiritual and religious rituals. The cigarette rolled using cannabis is called a "joint".

Cannabis is considered a lighter drug, as people are generally capable of carrying out normal actions and activities while high. Yet effects vary from person to person.

Negative effects: nausea, coughing, asthma, upper respiratory problems, difficulty with short term memory, panic attacks etc.

LSD

LSD became famous in the '60s with the hippie movement. With its intense psychoactive effects, it was promoted as a means to reach your inner self and have new spiritual experiences.

LSD is mainly administered in its liquid form, by intramuscular or intravenous injection. Its effects are very strong and can lead to permanent neuronal damage, such as psychosis.

Negative effects: anxiety, tension, increased perspiration, paranoia, fear, panic etc.

Amphetamines

Amphetamines are pills that affect the central nervous system. They are sometimes used in medicine to treat depression, but only under strict medical supervision.

Amphetamines make you feel as if you have superhuman powers, and this can make you do things that you wouldn't normally do, such as: running a great distance, jumping from a high place etc. Increased doses intensify the effects and can put your life at risk.

Negative effects: aggressiveness, paranoia, dry mouth, blurred vision, acne etc.

2. Put each word in italics next to its corresponding description.

coffee	*smoking*	*addiction*	*health*
help	*gambling*	*dealer*	*alcohol*

_____ – It kills around 5.4 million people each year.

_____ – It has been used for millennia, yet it is dangerous in large amounts.

_____ – Nowadays, people cannot seem to be able to wake up in the morning without it.

_____ – It is a habit you cannot break free from.

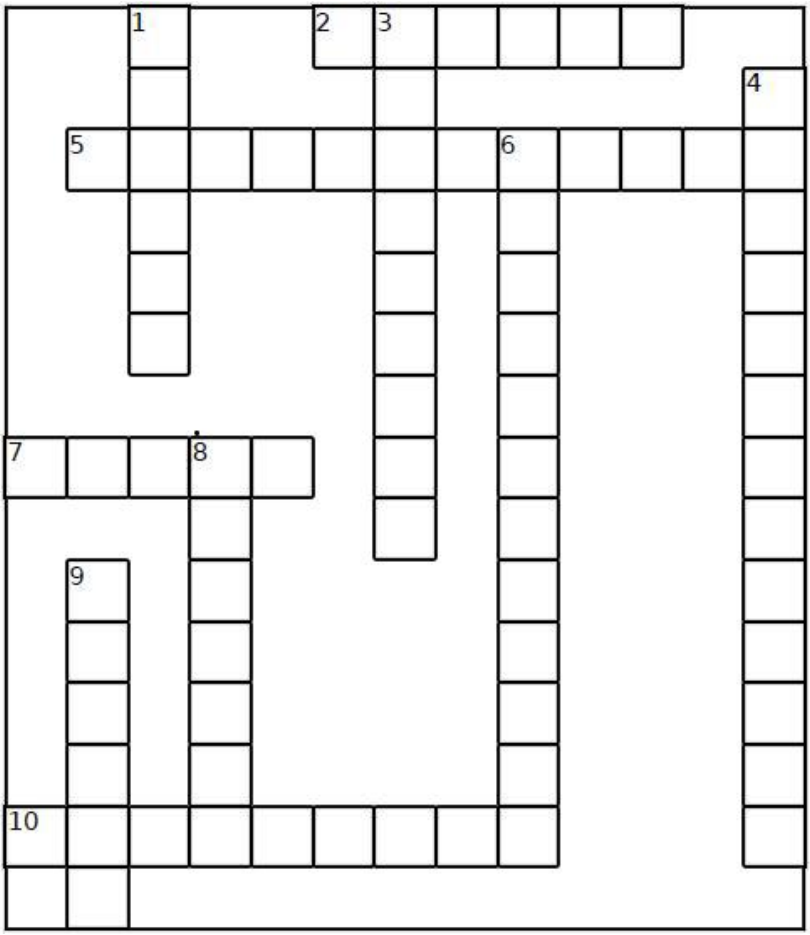
_____ – Although people with addictions do not always admit it, they need it badly.

_____ – It is a form of addition that does not ruin your health, but your finances.
_____ – This is the person who supplies drugs to addicts.
_____ – Aside from your pocket, this is first thing affected by addictions.

Did you know?
MYTH: People don't need treatment. They can stop using drugs if they really want to.

FACT: It is extremely difficult for people addicted to drugs to put and end to their addiction. Mainly because their brain functions are severely modified. And the longer they remain addicted, the more difficult it is to break this chain. That is why it is very important to stop substance abuse early on, especially in the case of teenagers, so that they still have a chance at a normal life.

3. Follow the clues for **Across** and **Down** to fill in the crossword.



Across

2. Marijuana is usually .....
5. What the doctor writes to tell the pharmacist what kind of legal drug you need.
7. The form of cocaine that is smoked.
10. When more and more of a drug has to be taken to achieve a high, the body has developed a ..... for it.

Down

1. Highly addictive drug that is usually injected.
3. The most widely consumed illegal drug.
4. LSD effects are .....
6. A mood altering drug, like LSD, for instance.
8. Drug made from leaves of the coca plant.
9. Where many drug dealers end up.

LECȚIA 23

Conjuncţiile. *Big Brother*

GRAMATICĂ

Conjuncțiile sau cuvintele de legătură se folosesc pentru a lega propoziții. Aceasta lecție se ocupă de perechi de cuvinte de legătură care ar putea provoca anumite confuzii pentru cei care studiază engleza. Pentru simplificare, conjuncțiile care urmează au fost grupate în categorii.

A. Conjuncții de timp.

1. ***as, when, while*** se folosesc cu referire la o acțiune care se petrece în același timp cu o alta:
   As I was about to leave, he opened the door.
   When my alarm clock rings at 7 o'clock I get up.
   While you were sleeping, I bought groceries.

2. ***after, as soon as, before, when*** se folosesc cu referire la o acțiune care se petrece imediat după o alta:
   After I left university, I went to work abroad.
   As soon as I heard him say my name, I started to giggle.
   The client started screaming *before* I could give an explanation.
   When I finished my report, I left the office.

3. ***until/till*** se referă la durata de timp a unei situații:
   I won't leave *until* I hear you say you love me.
   I can't change my car *till* I have finished paying for it.

NOTĂ: ***Just*** poate fi folosit în fața acestor conjuncții pentru a sublinia apropierea în timp a celor două acțiuni.

Just as he was about to knock, he saw her coming.

B. Conjuncții contrastive.

1. ***although, even though, though*** se folosesc cu referire la afirmații opuse sau contrastante, înaintea subiectului sau verbului:

   Although he is a good writer, he has never published a book.

   Even though there was no reason to, he filed a complaint.

   Though Matt studied hard, he didn't manage to pass the exam.

NOTĂ: ***Though*** este o alternativă mai puțin formală pentru ***although*** și ***even though***, în engleza vorbită apare de obicei la sfârșitul propoziției.

Matt studied hard. He didn't manage to pass the exam *though*.

2. ***in spite of*** sau ***despite*** se folosesc cu referire la afirmații opuse au contrastante, în fața unui substantiv, pronume sau gerunziu:

   In spite of the doctor's warnings, he continued racing.

   Despite her financial means, she has a poor sense of style.

NOTĂ: ***In spite of*** și ***despite*** pot fi folosite și cu ***the fact that***.

In spite of the fact that he was busy, he took time to call her every day.

Despite the fact that I repeatedly asked him to stop, he never did.

3. ***while, whereas*** se folosesc cu referire la constrastul dintre două afirmații:

   Brian loves sports, *while* Mark is completely indifferent.

   I used to eat a lot of fast food, *whereas* now I don't even touch it.

4. ***however*** se folosește cu referire la contradicția dintre două propoziții:

   The secret agent never trusted his foreign contact. *However*, he had to admit that the man knew his business.

C. Conjuncții de cauză și efect.

1. ***because, because of, as, since*** se folosesc cu referire la motivele pentru a face o acțiune:

   The baby cried *because* it was hungry.

   We are not going to make it on time *because of* all the delays.

   As the rules are not going to change soon, I suggest you start by rethinking your strategy.

   Since the manager is busy at the moment, maybe I can help you.

NOTĂ: ***Because, because of, as, since*** au același sens dar folosesc construcții diferite.
Because – se folosește înainte de subiect și verb.
Because of – se folosește înainte de substantiv.
As și **since** – se folosesc amândouă la începutul propoziției.

2. ***so, therefore*** se referă la rezultatul unei acțiuni:
   Wayne has exams coming soon, *so* he is very focused on studying.
   The party gained more public support. *Therefore* we can expect a strong reaction from the opposition.

EXERCIȚII

1. Alegeți conjuncțiile de timp corecte în propozițiile de mai jos.

1. *As / Until* I opened the door, she rushed to kiss me.
2. I phoned the police *as soon as/before* I heard the alarm.
3. *As / Till* I was preparing to go to sleep, the phone rang.
4. I went to take a long walk *while / when* I finished the book.
5. *When / While* he comes by, give him my message.
6. She won't believe it… *after / until* she has seen it with her own eyes.
7. Do you need anything to add *after / before* I make my decision?
8. You won't forget to feed the cat *as soon as / while* I'm on holiday, will you?
9. I will keep playing *before / until* win the game.

10. My father worked in a corporation *when / till* he retired.

2. Alegeți conjuncțiile contrastive potrivite în propozițiile de mai jos.

1. My cat is friendly, *whereas / though* my dog is grumpy.
2. *Although / Despite* he tried hard, he didn't win the race.
3. I did everything my boss asked me to do. *Even though / However* he still didn't give me a promotion.
4. *In spite of / Even though* the warning signs, he set sail on the sea.
5. He checked everything twice *although / whereas* it wasn't necessary.
6. My former roommate was friendly, *while / in spite of* the new one is more timid.
7. *Despite / Though* the fact that she was a famous actress, no one recognised her in the streets.
8. The old man next-door is reputed to be unfriendly. *While / However*, I always managed to have interesting conversations with him.
9. Dan ran into the building, *despite / although* the danger warnings.
10. *Although / In spite of* the strike continued day and night, the Government did not relent.

3. Alegeți conjuncțiile de cauză și efect potrivite în propozițiile de mai jos.

1. I didn't marry Angie *because / because of* she was already married.
2. I went to bed early *because of / as* I was tired.

3. *Since / So* I couldn't afford to buy a new car, I bought a second-hand one.
4. War had broken out. *Therefore / As* people were very scared.
5. The doctor wasn't able to reach herin time *because / because of* he was held up in traffic.
6. *So / As* I've hurt my elbow, I'm afraid I won't be able to play basketball tonight.
7. Mariah said she was on a diet, *so / since* she can't eat those potatoes.
8. The food in the fridge had gone bad. *Therefore / Because* we decided to go to a restaurant.
9. *Because of / Since* all the money was gone, we had nowhere else to go.
10. Natalie was ready to move on, *as / so* she decided to go to Hollywood.

4. Europe and the USA.

The populations of Hungary and the Czech Republic are *about the same size* as the population of the state of Ohio. As a country, the United States of America is *much bigger*.

Hungary is *famous for* its spas and for Lake Balaton, the largest lake in Europe. The Czech Republic is famous for its castles. The capital cities, Budapest and Prague, are both, are both beautiful and attract millions of foreign visitors every year. Budapest *is situated* on the River Danube, and Prague is situated on the River Vltava. There are elegant bridges crossing both rivers, and there are spectacular views of the cities from them.

The most famous American city is arguably New York (also called “The Big Apple”), as it is a very important financial centre and a place for famous landmarks. It has an active artistic life, for instance in fashion, theatre, music etc. And also, of course, it is famous *because of* the tourism industry, as many people go to The Met, Times Square, Broadway and the Statue of Liberty.

5. Scrieti cateva propozitii despre tara voastra folosind expresiile in italice din text.

Exemplu: My country is *famous for* its mountains, lakes and wine.

VOCABULAR

Big Brother

1. **George Orwell – *1984***.

It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen. Winston Smith, his chin nuzzled into his breast in an effort to escape the vile wind, slipped quickly through the glass doors of Victory Mansions, though not quickly enough to prevent a swirl of gritty dust from entering along with him.
The hall smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats. At one end of it, a colored poster, too large for indoor display, had been tacked to the wall. It depicted simply an enormous face, more than a meter wide: the face of a man about forty-five, with a heavy black moustache and ruggedly handsome features.
Winston made for the stairs on each landing, opposite the lift-shaft, the poster with the enormous face gazed from the wall … BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption beneath it ran.

"If freedom means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear."

(George Orwell)

2. Have you heard of Orwell's book, *1984*? What do you know about it?
3. What do you think about the TV show – Big Brother? What is your opinion about it?
4. What is actually Big Brother?
5. Does Big Brother apply to the society we live in? If yes, how?